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'COMRADESHIP' DEVELOPS IN POLISH-SOVIET EXERCISES

AU261122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Lt Col R. Zvyageslkiy report: "Cooperation: At the Field Exercises of Soviet and Polish Soldiers"]

[Text] These days have been exceptionally cold but sunny in the Polish People's Republic. The training ground designated for a joint exercise of Polish and Soviet soldiers was covered by a thick cover of sparkling snow.

Guards Snr Lt P. Tyurin and Lt V. Tabin, commanders of the motorized rifle detachments of the Northern Group of Forces and the People's Army of Poland are bent over a map. The officers are once again precisely determining the tasks that their subordinates will perform in their actions in close mutual cooperation.

P. Tyurin and V. Tabin are of the same age. They are both 25 years old and they are both communists. They both live for common goals and for common interests. The two officers and their subordinates have met on more than one occasion in the past during field exercises and during their leisure hours.

The motorized rifle regiment in which Guards Snr Lt P. Tyurin is serving, fought against the fascist invaders for Poland's liberation during the Great Fatherland War. Many of its fighters died on Polish soil, demonstrating their selfless bravery and heroism. Today the sons and grandsons of the frontline heroes are defending the achievements of socialism in a united monolithic line.

...The clap of the signal rocket moved to action scores of men and machines. The artillery gunners of two batteries--one Soviet and one Polish--are firing. Guards Snr Sgt Aleksandr Zagorodniy and Cpl Konrad Kotula skilfully make corrections. The infantry armored vehicles move forward across the snow crust hardened by severe cold. Minutes pass--the Polish and Soviet soldiers spread into a line. They attack together and at good speed.

But "the enemy" did not allow itself to be taken by surprise. The enemy is counter-attacking trying to break up the line of the attackers. P. Tyurin decided to have one part of the forces carrying out an encircling maneuver and strike from the rear.

"The enemy" probably also took into account that variation but hoped that the ground that has become bogged and was difficult to pass, would not allow the opposing side to be successful in that sector. That is where the mechanics-drivers demonstrated their mastery. The sudden attack forces the defenders to retreat.

"This is not the first time that our soldiers have participated in joint exercises with their Soviet friends. Every time we gain something new from them not only in the sphere of professional training but also in the organization of competition and party-political work," Capt K. Gracz, deputy commander of the motorized rifle regiment for political work, says.

The joint field exercise was instructive and was held in the spirit of indestructible battle comradeship.

[The report is accompanied by three photographs, one showing guards Snr Lt S. Ryabov and Lt M. Stefanyuk "determining the problems of joint infantry action;" "infantry combat vehicles in attack" with two tanks, some mounted missiles clearly visible; and "Soviet and Polish soldiers after their joint exercises" standing and smiling at each other]

SOVIET TROOPS IN E. EUROPE HOLD PARTY CONFERENCE

GSFG Conference

LD231451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 2

[Report by Lt Col V. Bogdanovskiy and Maj V. Zhitarenko under the rubric: "Taking the Lead and Showing Leadership": "Party Conferences"]

[Text] Delegates arrived at the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] party conference with a deep sense of pride at the motherland's successes in communist building and at the magnitude of the plans for the economic and social development of the land of the soviets outlined in the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress and with a determination to make a substantial contribution to strengthening the defense might of the fatherland and of the socialist community countries.

A report on the current state of, and measures to further improve, party political work relating to increasing troops' vigilance and combat readiness and personnel's training and education was delivered at the conference by Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG Political Directorate. A report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guildelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was delivered by Army Gen M. Zaytsev, GSFG commander in chief.

The conference delegates heard a report by Maj Gen I. Botov, deputy secretary of the GSFG Political Directorate Party Commission.

The delegates' reports and speeches stressed the monolithic cohesion of the GSFG servicemen around Lenin's party and their unanimous approval of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. The personnel of the GSFG are responding to aggressive imperialist circles' fanning of international tension and intensification of the arms race by strengthening organization and discipline and striving to improve qualitative indicators in combat skills and military labor.

In the period since the previous conference, party organizations have been strengthened and their influence on fundamental questions of combat training and every aspect of military collectives' lives has increased. Communists' dynamic outlook on life and their principle-mindedness and the high standards they set themselves and others determine their leading role in every military collective.

The communists of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Uralsko-Lvovskiy Guards' Volunteer Tank Division came in for particular praise at the conference. This formation's party organizations are noted for their professionalism and critical attitude to all that has been achieved. There is no room here for complacency, oversimplification and laxity.

At the same time, as was stressed in the reports and speeches of communists A. Betekhtin, M. Stepanyuk, N. Madutov and others, a number of political organs and party organizations have exploited only a fraction of the potential which exists for improving the training process. A number of GSFG subunits and units have allowed their indicators to fall. It was pointed out at the conference that around a half of the battalions and a third of the companies which during the last training year pledged themselves to achieve "excellent" ratings failed to fulfill those pledges.

The Marshal of Tank Troops M.Ye. Katukov Chertkovskiy Guards' Tank Regiment which is commanded by Guards Lt Col A. Arkhireyev, a communist, failed to achieve the scheduled high degree of military expertise.

It failed to struggle sufficiently vigorously and purposefully to hit targets with the first shot or salvo or to sufficiently concern itself with increasing young officers' methodological skills and the technical expertise of certain categories of servicemen. The standard of the organization of competition also left something to be desired. The conference delegates pointed out that this state of affairs developed as a result of the party's failure to adopt a rigorously exacting attitude toward those communist leaders who tolerated shortcomings, rested on their laurels and who, instead of struggling persistently to achieve the prescribed targets, mouthed high-flown words about the importance of competition.

Communists in a number of staff party organizations who failed to adopt prompt measures to eliminate shortcomings in the weapon and tactical training of the personnel of a number of units and subunits and paid insufficient attention to propagandizing progressive experience and improving methods of organizing the training process were sternly rebuked at the conference. They must play a more prominent role in the lives of subunits and units, strive to improve planning at every level and to foster efficiency, promptitude and a high level of executive alacrity in officers in their charge.

Speaking about the implementation of the injunctions contained in the CPSU resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," the delegates pointed out that many party organizations have achieved a highly militant spirit in their propaganda and agitation work. They stressed that the focus of ideological and political education work at present is the elucidation and discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. The troops are holding united political days in collaboration with members of the GSFG Military Council and the formations' leading personnel and the practice of publishing discussion [tematicheskiy] pages in large-circulation newspapers, broadcasting on local radio and television and holding mornings and soirees at officer's and unit clubs is widespread.

The GSFG political organs and party organizations face major tasks in the year of the 26th party congress. Fulfilling those tasks depends in large measure on coordinated action by commanders, political organs and party organizations, on the extent to which communist leaders have mastered a Leninist work style, the party leadership's collectivism and scrupulous observance of the party's injunctions concerning cadre selection, placement and training.

The conference was addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The thoughts and deeds of every Soviet person and every Soviet serviceman, he said, are now geared toward marking the next party congress with new successes in labor and in increasing the fatherland's might. Majestic new horizons have been opened up by the party in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress--a document of immense theoretical and practical importance. The discussion of this document in party and public organizations convincingly demonstrates that the plans outlined by the party are dear to and understood by the broad masses of working people and army and navy personnel and have their warm approval and unanimous support.

The coming decade is a major new stage in creating the material and technical base of communism, developing social relations and shaping the new man. The draft envisages the further development of the country's economy, increased national income, industrial production and output of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances, and a further rise in Soviet people's well-being.

Soviet people view with satisfaction and gratitude our foreign policy's successes, which are achieved thanks to the perspicacious activity of the party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Along with the socialist countries' fraternal parties, the CPSU firmly and consistently pursues a policy of peace, combining it with the strengthening of the country's defenses. Soviet people, Army Gen A. Yepishev stressed, and especially we military men, must relaize where the world may be taken by the reckless policy of reactionary imperialist circles, which have mounted a fierce attack on the detente process and are trying to disrupt the prevailing balance of forces and to push the world into the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The North Atlantic military bloc is assigned a special role in the aggressive schemes of international imperialism, headed by the United States. In this connection Army Gen A. Yepishev paid great attention in his speech to analyzing the activity of GSFG commanders, political organs and party organizations to ensure the reliable defense of the western borders of the motherland and the socialist communist countries. He drew attention to the specific nature of the tasks facing the GSFG servicemen and to the importance of improving their political and specialized knowledge in every possible way and of purposefully instilling and consolidating high moral, combat and businesslike qualities.

The GSFG personnel, Comrade A. Yepishev noted, fittingly represent our people and the USSR Armed Forces in the fraternal GDR. The past year has been beneficial for many units and subunits, which have achieved high indicators in training and service. On the whole, the new training year has been started in an labor self-critically. In the past, timely measures have not always been taken to improve the training process; shortcomings in the training of specialists have taken place in a number of subunits and units, and certain troop collectives have contented themselves with results that have been rated merely satisfactory.

Such failings cannot be tolerated. The entire training and education process must be subordinated to the main thing--training troops to operate successfully in any situation and under any conditions and to resolve tasks of any degree of complexity. That is why party organizations' efforts must concentrate primarily on improving skill in the field and in the air and on the profound mastery of equipment and weapons.

In the interests of combat readiness, Comrade A. Yepishev stressed, and in the interests of the quality of combat training, maximum use must be made of the powerful lever for improving the businesslike activeness of servicemen constituted by socialist competition, which has been widely developed in the army and navy in the precongress period. It is an extremely important duty of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations to improve the leadership of socialist competition and ensure the unfailing implementation of the socialist pledges by every servicemen, and especially every communist.

Army Gen A. Yepishev drew the conference delegates' attention to the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of the main forms of political training, to improve agitation and propaganda, and cultural enlightenment work, to ensure a comprehensive approach toward the organization of education, and to surmount a situation that still occurs, whereby propaganda is out of touch with troops' life. All the means in the ideological arsenal must actively influence servicemen's minds and hearts, and prompt them to be honest and conscientious in fulfilling their duty and obligations in any situation, to be persistent in studying military matters and to set an example by their service and discipline.

In speaking of the preconditions for successfully fulfilling the complex and crucial tasks facing the CSFG, Comrade A. Yepishev paid great attention to questions of strengthening military discipline. The significance of strong discipline, organization and order is increasing more and more. Unfortunately, deviations from the regulations are still taking place in a number of subunits and the requirements of the laws are sometimes violated. Why does this happen? The answer must be sought in the serious shortcomings in the work of military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs and party organizations. Exactingness over the strict implementation of measures to stengthen military order must be increased at all levels, servicemen's military and legal education must be improved. The reasons behind the various kinds of violation of the norms of army life must be analyzed more profoundly, and the responsibility of leaders who are Communist Party members for the strict organization of troops' service must be increased.

In conclusion Army Gen A. Yepishev expressed the confidence GSFG servicemen will spare no effort or energy to offer a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and will make their contribution to increasing the Soviet Armed Froces' combat might.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

Col Gen V. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate, took part in the party conference.

Central Group Conference

LD231029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 2

[Correspondent Col G. Kashuba report under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Communist's Responsibility"]

[Text] High responsbility for the fatherland's prosperity, for the fate of socialism and for alloted task--this feature has always distinguished members of Lenin's party, including army communists. These days it is perhaps manifesting itself with special force. Such is the tradition--to arrive at the party congress with a keen sense of responsibility for the weight of one's personal contribution to the resolution of the tasks facing the country and the people. The need for this is also dictated by the present international situation, which is characterized by the intensification of the intrigures of the enemies of peace and socialism.

Loyalty to glorious party traditions was also convincingly manifested at the party conference of the Central Group of Forces, which demonstrated the close cohesion of the group's communists and all its servicemen around the party's Leninist Central Committee, warm approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy and loyalty to patriotic and international duty.

Lt Gen M. Goglev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group's Political Directorate, delivered a report on the state of, and measures to improve, party political work on enhancing the troops' vigilance and combat readiness and on personnel training and education.

Group Commander Lt Gen G. Borisov delivered a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1980."

A communist's responsibility, the reports and also the speeches by delegates V. Kozhbakhteyev, I. Rodionov and others pointed out, manifests itself above all in his vanguard role in any sphere of life and activity. Many communists were named at the conference who, by their personal example and mobilizing words, lead servicemen to new successes in the struggle for the further enhancement of combat readiness and firm military order. Instances of weak party influence on the life of military collectives were also cited. People sometimes try to justify shortcomings by alluding to various objective causes, but their roots, it was pointed out at the conference, should be sought in the low level of responsibility of certain communist leaders for the entrusted sector and in their work style, which sometimes lacks businesslike efficiency, concreteness and purposefulness.

Sharp criticism was leveled, in particular, at communists V. Tabachkov and A. Suntsov, who do not display proper exactingness toward themselves or subordinates and who are keen on lengthy conferences to the detriment of live organizational work directly in a company or battery.

Delegates K. Cherepanov, F. Kuzmin, V. Shudra and others devoted their speeches to questions of further improving work style. Exactingness in assessing what has been achieved, a feeling for the new, the ability to see the perspective, to determine the most important tasks and to concentrate efforts on resolving them, ensuring the necessary end result--these are the qualities of the modern communist leader.

It was stressed at the conference that it was every communists's lofty vocation to be an educator and a political warrior. Great attention was paid to analyzing the work of commanders, political organs and party organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Pointing out the long-term nature of this vitally important party document, the delegates said that everything which has been done to fulfill it should be regarded merely as a start to the work. At the conference great attention was paid to questions relating to an internationalist education and the consolidation of combat fraternity among those serving in the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries and to strengthening friendly ties between the group's personnel and the working people of Czechoslovakia and the men of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Problems relating to increasing the effectiveness of ideological work were examined in the speeches of delegates V. Popolitov, G. Letyagin and others. Attention was drawn to the fact that in view of the intensification of the ideological struggle it is now a matter of particular urgency to foster in Soviet servicemen political vigilance, resolute resistance to hostile attacks on their consciousness and the ability to expose bourgeois propaganda's fabrications in a well-argued manner and to give competent answers to the acute questions posed by life. Propaganda and agitation must mobilize public opinion against phenomena alien to the Soviet way of life, such as drunkness, misuse of office, acquisitiveness, mismanagement and extravagance, bureaucracy and callousness. But, as was pointed out at the conference, there are places where these imperatives have still not become guides to action in the day-to-day practical activities of workers on the ideological front. It is even more important that on the basis of a comprehensive approach to educational work persistent efforts are made to increase its efficiency and to mold in servicemen communist ideals--a fusion of knowledge, conviction and practical action. It is the duty of every army communist to make a worthy contribution to increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role.

Now that the work of elucidating and discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress is everywhere underway, party organizations' main task is to deepen this work, persistently improve its forms and methods and convey the party's utterances to the masses of servicemen, mobilizing them to greet their beloved Leninist party's congress in a fitting manner.

The conference was addressed by A. Botvin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, and Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

HUNGARIAN OFFICERS VISIT SOUTHERN GROUP OF FORCES

LD260931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 3

[Report by Maj P. Yakovlev: "Call Paid on Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces--Representatives of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate headed by Lt Gen F. Karpati, chief, Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy defense minister; and Maj Gen D. Papp, first secretary of the Hungarian People's Army MSZMP Committee, have paid a call on the men of the Double-Red Banner Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment. The visitors were accompanied by Lt Gen N. Shevkun, member, Military Council and chief, Group Political Directorate.

The visitors laid fresh flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument in the military camp and at the obelisk to Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Snr Lt N. Yevsyukov, killed during Hungary's liberation from the fascist invaders and commemorated in perpetuity on the honor roll of one of the unit's regiments.

The visitors then toured the training ground, where they familiarized themselves with the guards' combat training. A friendship rally was held in the unit's club in the evening.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD251748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 25 Jan 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with moderator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, commentator of All-Union Radio; Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov, political observer for IZVESTIYA; and Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day comrades. This week the new Republican U.S. administration assumed its duties. Even though the celebrations connected with this occasion have not yet ended, the first session of the government has already been held. Well, only 5 days of its work have elapsed so far; there are virtually all 4 years still to come. There is still sufficient opportunity for these years to bring a lessening of international tension and a strengthening of the hope for a quiet and peaceful life, both for Americans and other peoples. This is also mentioned in the telegram of congratulation from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. It is our conviction that the present conditions require consistent and active effort from all states aimed at healing the international situation and strengthening peace. I am confident, the Soviet leader notes, that positive development of relations between the USSR and the United States and their constructive interaction in the solution of topical international issues--and we are for this from our side--would serve well the achievement of the above-mentioned aims. Judging from the speech Reagan made at the festivities, the slogan of the new Republican administration is "a new beginning." It can be understood in the following way: It is proposed to erase what has been, like a drawing in sand, and to start drawing anew. So far only the first strokes have been made and it is difficult to imagine the future picture and this is all the more so since, as promised, the administration started by turning to domestic economic problems of the United States.

Reagan Inauguaration Address

[Kondrashov] The main thing Ronald Reagan has managed to do so far is to make a speech at the swearing-in ceremony. In America, strange though it may seem, there is a tradition of imitating the orators of ancient Rome. Speeches pronounced on Washington's capitol during an inauguration are of a generally rhetorical nature. Reagan did not break with this tradition. There are two aspects of his speech which draw attention to themselves. First, there are no more preelection promises--no more pies in the sky, as the Americans say, or as we say, rivers flowing with milk and honey. Second, matters of foreign policy are virtually omitted, with the exception of two or three paragraphs. The main emphasis is placed on domestic affairs, and above all on the economy. Let us recall that it was precisely the poor state of the economy that primarily doomed Carter to failure in the elections, and from the viewpoint of the Americans it is precisely the economy which will be the testing ground for the new president.

In his speech, Reagan quoted the familiar register of American disasters. And here I quote: We are suffering from the most prolonged and one of the worst periods of inflation in the whole of our national history. Rising prices, and I am quoting, are dealing a shattering blow to the young who have yet to pave themselves a way in life, and to the elderly, who now have a fixed income. Inflation threatens to shake the very foundations of life for millions of our people. The new President also spoke of the idling of industrial enterprises and unemployment, with their purely human suffering of state budgets, which--and I quote--have for decades piled deficit upon deficit, and of the fact that--and it is important to stress this--the country is not living within its means. Here is what Reagan said to the Americans: You and I, as individuals, can, by going into debt, live above our means for some limited period only. So why should we think that collectively, as a country, we are exempt from this limitation?

It is a sober assessment and the issue is expressed to the point. Reagan did not quote any figures, but they are well known. The pages of newspapers and magazines are bedecked with them. In one of its latest issues, NEWSWEEK sums up the results of the past decade as a example. It recalls that in 1971, unemployment constituted 5.9 percent, while in 1980 it was 7.2 percent and still growing. The rise in prices in 1971 was at a level of 3.4 percent, whereas now it is at 13 percent. In 1971, banks gave credit at 6.75 percent, and now they take the really exorbitant sum of 21.5 percent and this has catastrophic consequences for capital investment.

Generally indicative is the gross national product. In 1971, it grew by 1.9 percent--not a particularly large figure, but last year the gross national product did not grow; it fell by 1.5 percent. And finally, perhaps the most alarming fact: whereas before average real incomes were still not being reduced because pay kept abreast with rising prices, now prices have soared ahead and the real income of Americans--their standard of living--is dropping. I shall quote one figure, which the average American naturally finds it difficult to come to terms with. If one takes the average income per head, it turns out that America is now behind nine West European countries. They are, in order: Switzerland, Denmark, West Germany, Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, Belgium, Iceland and France. So here you have the background against which Ronald Reagan has taken office as president, no longer promising pies in the sky but slow progress, which according to him will be measured in inches and feet rather than miles.

[Kornilov] Well, ultimately, even this slow progress carefully promised by the new American President can hardly be considered to be guaranteed. One still needs to see whether the prescriptions written by Reagan and his advisers for curing the American economy turn out to be effective. For what he proposes briefly, is to reduce the size and influence of the federal government in the United States, free business from the control of the capitalist state and let it work for the glory of America, so to speak. But American business works for itself and its own profit; Reagan's predecessors in the White House tried the so-called conservative approach to the economy more than once and it did not save America from its economic calamities, as everyone knows.

[Kondrashov] We shall see, as they say, as a group, American observers are reacting with restraint to the economic program of the new administration. For example, in the draft budget for the 1982 financial year, which Carter left behind him, a deficit of $56 billion is provided for. How can Reagan reduce it if he promised to reduce, this year already, the tax on income by 10 percent and at the same time increased military expenditure, which even Carter set at the record level of $196 billion? Thus the New York TIMES asks: It is far from clear how one can simultaneously achieve a reduction in taxation, increase in the level of production and higher rates of economic growth; and how one can reconcile these aims with any substantial increase in military spending remains even more of a riddle, the newspaper writes.

[Sobolev] Speaking of the internal problems facing the new administration, they hurl reproaches each time, in fact, at the former Carter administration. One could forget about it now, but in departing, Carter made a speech addressing the whole country and I would like to say a few words about it. Saying goodbye, Carter did not forget to flog again, for the last time, his favorite propagandist hobbyhorse--human rights. It's worth quoting a few grandiloquent phrases from this speech. It was not America that created human rights, Carter said; in fact it was the opposite case. Human rights discovered America--that is, they found in America, as it were, the most suitable place for themselves. These words should be understood to mean that human rights discovered America somewhat later than Columbus, and apparently arrived on those ships that delivered slaves from Africa to America.

As for their further journeys through American territory, they carried them out under the banner of the regiments which destroyed the native Indian population. To discuss what discoveries human rights made in this process is superfluous, I think. And even to this day, they could be making quite curious discoveries, observing the life of the descendants of the black slaves and red-skinned Americans, or by looking at the American Constitution, which has still not granted equal rights to women. And I'm not even talking about social rights such as the right to work, for example. At the moment, press agencies are reporting every day on how people are found frozen to death in their homes in American cities--both men and women, the old and those in the prime of their life--not because of some natural disaster but because there was not enough money for fuel, or landlords coldbloodedly turned off the heating due to nonpayment of rent. In New York alone, as UPI has reported, municipal authorities received complaints from 400,000 people, complaints that the temperature in their apartments was the same as outside. And this is, in truth, the American discovery in the field of human rights: the right to warmth.

New Administration

But let's return to Reagan's new administration. What new beginnings will there be in American foreign policy with this administration? What do you think, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] It is, indeed, a legitimate question. Will Washington in fact continue to put its stake on disturbing, by any available means, the established approximate equilibrium of forces between East and West, and trying to dictate its will to other countries and peoples? Or will realism and sober thinking, and the realization that such calculations are illusory and exceedingly dangerous, prevail? Will U.S. foreign policy continue to be characterized by unpredictable deviations and sudden jerks? Or will the creators of that course really be guided by the words of the new President, who said the other day that one cannot change policy according to the mood of the moment, which is nearly always being manipulated by someone? These questions are all the more in order in view of the fact that the Republican administration is taking--or rather, has taken--the helm of the ship of state at a very difficult and complex time, when the needle of the international political barometer, which in the seventies was so confidently pointing to fine, indicates overcast and at times even veers toward the scale that notifies the threat of a storm. In this situation, no politician--unless, of course, he's only casually involved in politics--has a right to ignore that main thing, which is that it is necessary to make the maximum effort not to allow detente to be destroyed and mankind to slide toward nuclear disaster.

We know that any government acts not in a vacuum but in the concrete material world, in which there is a certain disposition of political forces. What characterizes the situation in the United States today? On one hand, there are the millions of Americans who, in the election, said no to the Carter government and who thereby also quite unambiguously expressed their attitude toward Washington's adventurism in foreign affairs. But, no less obviously, the imperialist circles in the United States, the circles that express the ambitions of the powerful and mighty military-industrial complex and who have no interest in detente, are assiduously pushing Washington onto a course whose pivot would be not the easing, but the continuation and even the intensification of the agressive tendency of American foreign policy. I think the presence of these various--even diametrically opposite--tendencies has left its mark to some extent on the short foreign policy section that was included in the new President's inaugural address. He noted that peace is the most cherished aspiration of the American people and, at the same time, asserted that the best way to ensure peace was to increase American power throughout the world.

[Sobolev] Speculation about the policy of the United States and its allies began before the changeover at the White House and is now, of course, particularly active. It must be said that the leading figures of the countries of West Europe are, on the whole, optimistic in their assessments of Washington's new course in foreign policy. Thus, for instance, the West German chancellor, Schmidt, according to STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, is convinced that the new secretary of state, Haig, will firmly adhere to the American-Soviet process on strategic arms limitation. Schmidt particularly noted that the U.S. secretary of state has not advocated widening the zone of NATO. Such appraisals seem to me to present a picture not so much of the actual future policy of the United States--though that, too, may be admitted as a possibility--but rather to show what West Europe wants from its senior partner. And, evidently for this reason, the American press has drawn attention to the need of the leading politicians of West Europe and hastened to pour cold water on it. Thus the WALL STREET JOURNAL advises the Europeans to replace their rapture with melancholy. The observer Joseph Kraft calls the countries of West Europe the main losers in the American elections.

What conclusion follows from this? What follows is that if real U.S. policy does not correspond to the hopes of its allies, this presages a deepening of the disagreements between them. In fact, there's already no lack of predictions of an exacerbation of the contradictions between America and Western Europe. Don't you get that impression, Stanislav Nikolayevich?

[Kondrashov] Well, I'd like to say a few words in general about realtions between the new American administration and the countries that are allies of the United States. I'll agree with you, and in part perhaps amplify: on the one hand, the allies of the United States have certain hopes. They have said goodbye without regret to Carter, who perplexed them with his zigzags and unpredictability and, in his last year, with the unreasonable bellicosity of his policy. They see an ecouraging sign in the fact that Reagan and his people promise to consult the West European countries.

On the other hand, America's allies are apprehensive. They don't know what the outcome will be in practice of the new president's statements about his intention to recreate a strong America and assert American leadership in the world. Is this not a return to old times, or rather an attempt to do so? West Europe has already got away from the condition of obedient dependence on America and has grown accustomed to a certain independence. At the same time, in East-West relations, the allies of the United States still rely upon American power and don't dispute American leadership in NATO. At the same time, when they hear the so-called tough speeches of the new Washington leaders and the emphasis they've put on building up armed forces and armaments as the main tool in foreign policy, they're afraid in the capitals of West Europe that the heavy hand of the senior partner may land on their shoulders, or even necks, that it may begin to push them toward a policy of confrontation and tottering on the brink of war. In short, West Europe values the policy of detente which, last year, one can say, they defended from President Carter. They value it, and above all they hope that the Reagan administration won't neglect the question of limiting strategic arms, which is a highly important element in East-West relations. And we can see how all evidence to the contrary arouses concern and alarm there.

To confirm what I've said, let me offer one or two quotations which reveal both hopes and misgivings. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE sounds rather optimistic: Reagan and his secretary of state, Haig, realize that to go back to the policy of confrontation, as happened in the fifties, would be dangerous for America itself, and above all for its most important allies.

The BRITISH GUARDIAN strikes a pressimistic note, I quote: In the European capitals it has become almost universally acknowledged that, after a brief honeymoon between the United States and the European members of NATO, serious friction will arise over policy in the sphere of defense, and, between the United States and the Common Market, in foreign, and probably, trade policy. And, finally, what the Japanese want is expressed by YOMIURI: One could wish that the Reagan administration would not strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union, since this will only lead to an endless nuclear arms race.

[Sobolev] Still on the subject of European security and European politics, I'd like to draw listeners' attention to the fact that, the day after tomorrow, the Madrid meeting of member states of the General European Conference on Security and Cooperation will be resuming its work.

Madrid CSCE Session, Proposal

[Kornilov] By adotping the famous Final Act in Helsinki, those states--and the United States was among them--emphasized their determination to widen, deepen and make progressive and lasting the process of detente. The Soviet Union is still persistently striving to attain that goal today, and is doing all to ensure that the Madrid forum is held in a constructive atmosphere, and stressing that it would be of special importance for that forum to adopt a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

[Sobolev] Yes, in the name of the peaceful future of the European Continent, the Soviet Union has put forward a whole complex of concrete proposals, for example for a treaty between all the member states of the conference on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against each other, not extending the military-political groupings in Europe, freezing the numerical strength of troops in the zone covered by the Final Act, strengthening guarantees of the security of the nonnuclear European states, widening measures of trust in Europe, and so on.

The second stage of the meeting in Madrid will provide an opportunity for its participants to respond to those initiatives and show what the representatives of the West European countries, Canada and the United States--in particular of its new administration, which will be attending such a forum for the first time--really want.

[Kornilov] That's a correct observation. It's true that Ronald Reagan in one of the interviews he gave after being elected president, told the Italian magazine (LA SETTIMANA) that America is getting into the saddle. Well, sticking to the same metaphor, one may ask what political baggage the American horse will bring to Madrid. We'll make no guesses, but one thing is clear: Madrid offers the new master of the White House a wide and, moreover, to a certain extent unique opportunity, from his very first steps as president to show the world that he's willing to back up his declarations about Washington's love of peace with practical deeds.

[Sobolev] A serious obstacle on the path of strengthening European security is the well-known NATO decision to station about 600 medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. It is possible, as an AFP correspondent reported from NATO headquarters in Brussels, that certain European countries will try to review that decision since it was taken on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty being ratified, and now the U.S. side intends to open fresh talks on the treaty. For this reason in particular prominent figures in the ruling Social Democratic Party of the FRG are calling the NATO decision into question. The situation in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area, which the U.S. armada comprising over 30 ships continues to ply and where the expansion of the network of U.S. military bases continues, remains acute and dangerous to peace. So far there are no signs that the new administration intends to reduce the U.S. military presence in the area; rather it is more likely that the reverse will happen.

[Kornilov] That region is indubitably one of the most explosive places in the world today. It is therefore all the more important to do everything to eliminate the hotbed of tension that has been created by imperialism and to safeguard peace and tranquillity for the independent states and peoples. And it is these important and noble aims, as is well known, that are pursued by our country's new initiative which was put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his recent visit to India.

The proposals of the Soviet Union have been welcomed with enormous interest and attention on various continents, and first and foremost in the Near and Middle East. Widely discussing and commenting on these proposals, prominent statesmen and public figures in various countries and the press are stressing that implementation of the Soviet initiatives would be an important step on the path of strengthening peace and security in the region and beyond it.

[Sobolev] Among other places, this idea is contained in a statement by the national patriotic forces of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula. This statement says that these forces express their complete support for the Soviet proposals for safeguarding peace and security in the Persian Gulf and Indian ocean area. These proposals, says another document, a statement by the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, are the embodiment of the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy, one of whose component parts is support for the liberation struggle of peoples, guarantees for their national independence, and the strengthening of their security in the face of foreign interference.

[Kornilov] That was how the Soviet initiative was received by peace-loving countries and peoples. There is a completely different reaction to it, however, by those imperialist circles, first and foremost in the United States, who base their foreign policy not on a doctrine of peace, but on a doctrine of aggression and diktat, and who are now attempting by means of various kinds of unseemly subterfuge to belittle the importance of the Soviet proposals, to distort their essence and misinform public opinion.

The methods used to do this were recently demonstrated, in particular, by Frank Carlucci, the deputy director of the U.S. CIA, who, incidentally, has been put forward by the new Washington administration as the deputy chief of the Pentagon. Speaking in the U.S. Senate, he alleged that the Soviet Union intends to step up its subversive activity in the Persian Gulf area. To hear Carlucci talk, one might think that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is making encroachments on Near East oil, and that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is saber-rattling in a threatening and brazen manner off the shores of the oil-producing countries. What on earth is the purpose of such fabrications? An answer to this question was given by none other than the selfsame Carlucci who, using these fabrications as a cover, pushed for the United States to interfere even more actively in the affairs of countries in the area.

[Sobolev] To sum up, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, what is happening is that imperialist encroachments on the independence of other countries are still being carried out under cover of the mythical Soviet threat.

[Kornilov] That's quite right. In fact, it should be mentioned that certain circles in the West are now trying not only to conceal their own aggressive plans and action by the myth of the Soviet threat, but are also zealously attempting to explain by references to the notorious hand of Moscow practically all the events that happen in the world which [illegible] against the plans and designs of the imperialists, their accomplices and vo[illegible] allies.

One cannot help recalling the terribly ironic and sarcastic words spoken by Karl Marx more than a century ago. This is what he said: When the great fire happened in Chicago, the telegraph service informed the whole world that it was the devilish work of the Internationale. One can only be amazed that the hurricane that swept the West Indies was not put down to its demonic intervention as well.

Military Aid to El Salvador

[Sobolev] In conclusion, I should like to mention another event that the French television station, Antennae-2, connects with the change in the White House administration. The station noted that the last decision that Carter took, and which no one noticed, was to resume military aid to El Salvador. Well, of course, it was in fact noticed, nd not because the troops of the Slavador junta finally obtained weapons; one thing the junta has always had in sufficient quantities is weapons. It is one thing, however, to obtain weapons secretly, via Israel or other allies of the United States, and another thing to hear Uncle Sam openly announcing that he will not leave his underlings in trouble. That statement was supposed to act as an elixir for the soldiers of the junta who are suffering defeats and remember the fate of their colleagues in Somosa's Nicaragua.

Carter's decision was also noticed because in effect it closed the case of the murder of the four American nuns in El Salvador which has, so to speak, been crossed off the books. As to the true culprits, however, Washington has no illusions. The U.S. ambassador himself, White, publicly stated that rightwing forces were responsible for the murder of the Americans, The following words also fell from White's mouth: The soldiers of the junta can commit acts of barbarism and go unpunished.

[Kornilov] In addition to the nuns, two U.S. advisers were also killed in El Salvador and, as a Salvadoran priest (Tavar) says, this could only have been done by people of the junta, because the hotel where the murder took place is an unassailable fortress to which people are admitted only if they have special documents. (Tavar) thinks that both the nuns and the advisers were killed in order to bring forward the military intervention by the United States.

[Sobolev] The United States does in fact need a pretext for intervening. Washington does not go in for direct and completely unconcealed invasions, as in the old days. It does not want to complicate its relations with the Latin American countries, which are not straightforward already, and the allies of the United States in West Europe and other areas would be unlikely to approve of intervention. Another reason that Carter's decision attracted attention was that it was accompanied by fierce accusations of interference by Cuba and Nicaragua. These accusations were not backed up by proof. Their aim was more than clear: to create a propaganda cover for preparations for an invasion of El Salvador. D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, noted that the only people to accuse Nicaragua of such interference were in fact the representatives of those countries which want to interfere in the affairs of El Salvador.

For the time being the interventionists have camouflaged themselves. As soon as the Pentagon sent to Tegucigalpa several dozen officers to head the march of the Honduran army into El Salvador, it was reported to the whole world by the Honduran movement of solidarity with the people of El Salvador. As soon as the identification signs of the El Salvador Air Force were put on U.S. attack planes at U.S. bases in the Panama Canal Zone, world public opinion was alerted by the solidarity movement in Panama. While the U.S. strategists are drawing blue arrows pointing at El Salvador on their military maps, through the windows of their offices, they can see demonstrators carrying placards demanding that there should be no armed invasion of El Salvador. Such demonstrations are taking place, too, outside U.S. and Slavadoran embassies throughout the whole world.

Comrades, our program is at an end. Thank you for listening, and all the best.

COMMENTARIES VIEW ISLAMIC SUMMIT IN MECCA

U.S. Creates Problems

GF251950 Tashkent International Service in Persian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The conference of Islamic heads of state is being inaugurated in complicated circumstances. Most of the problems concerning those countries have not yet been solved. These problems are, above all, difficulties resulting from Israeli aggression and the usurpation of Arab territory by separate U.S., Israeli and Egyptian maneuvers. According to reports from Saudi Arabia, the conference will probably approve a series of resolutions which should be useful in solving the crisis in the Middle East, expecially the Palestinian question, the conference's most sensitive issue. The Islamic countries will support the freedom movement of the Palestinian Arabs and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in the establishment of an independent homeland.

The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is continuing and remains a source of anxiety for all Islamic nations. From it, the United States and other countries are reaping rich dividends. What is most disturbing is that the flames of war have been ignited in a part of the world where the situation was already tense; where the United States and its allies have sent unprecedented naval and air forces and set up military bases in the coastal regions of Oman, Somalia and Kenya. Washington is threatening the Islamic countries and in particular the oil-producing countries.

The United States has started a vendetta, its undeclared war against the Afghan revolution, in order to satisfy its avarice for power. To this end, Pakistan has been dragged into the conflict, as armed infiltrators are being sent into Afghanistan from there. Those who in the West profess to be friends of Islam are trying to gear the conference of heads of state and Islamic countries against Afghanistan. A DRA Foreign Ministry statement said that this effort is not in harmony with the interests of the Islamic countries. Its aim is to escalate the tension around Afghanistan or initiate anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda.

What attracts attention is that the United States, which has imposed the so-called Afghan problem on the participants of the Islamic conference, continues its intervention in Afghanistan's affairs in collusion with Beijing. The Afghans are trying to lead a peaceful life and wish to normalize relations with all Islamic countries, in spite of the treachery of their foes. The DRA, which is striving to unify the country in the interest of peace and progress, once more has declared its readiness to resume ties with Pakistan and Iran on the basis of the proposals presented in October.

The West is trying to push the Islamic countries toward the path of increased dissension. The chances of solving the pressing problems of interest to the Islamic world will encounter considerable problems in such a situation.

Attempts To Put DRA on Agenda

LD240424 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Nikolay Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] A top level assembly of the Muslim countries is due to open in Mecca on 26 January. Influenced by the backstage diplomacy of the United States and Pakistan, the ruling quarters of certain Islamic countries want to put the so-called Afghan issue on the agenda of the conference. The anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign fanned by the American propaganda in this connection have as their main purpose the need to distract attention from the genuine problems of the Islamic world and split this world if possible.

Afghanistan threatens no one nor does it have territorial claims to its neighbors. On the contrary, it is Afghanistan that has been threatened from the outside. Attempts are being made to interfere in its domestic affairs. Terrorist bands keep penetrating the Afghan territory. They have their headquarters in Pakistan and Iran. The special services of the United States, Britain, China, Egypt and some other countries finance them, train them and arm (?them). The convincing evidence of this (?is) contained in the white book circulated by the Afghan Government in the United Nations. Added to it should be fresh reports saying that certain circles in the West seek to escalate their interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. The assembly of the West European Union, for one, approved recommendations calling on the governments of the member countries to render financial assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries as well as supply them with military equipment.

The Western powers besides finance the maintenance of a news agency that has its headquarters in London and its branches in Peshawar and Rawalpindi in Pakistan and also in Iran and India, headed by a Pakistani journalist. The agency is assigned with the mission to spread slanders about alleged repressions and mounting resistance to the revolutionary authorities in Afghanistan.

The enemies of the Afghan revolution would very much like to see the situation in Afghanistan aggravated. But this failed to materialize. Positive changes that have been taking place in Afghanistan following the victory of the April revolution are winning understanding and support of the Afghan population. This is the evidence of the growing prestige of the people's government and its efforts aimed at boosting the economy, carrying through successfully the land reform, ensuring law and order in the country and returning the life, as a whole, to normal. Fresh confirmation to these efforts was given at their news conferences by a group of British Labor MP's and the delegation of the youth organization of Japan, led by the former chairman of the Executive of the League of Socialist Youth, (Koichiro Yamazaki). The two delegations visited Afghanistan recently.

The Afghan Government demonstrated on many occasions its intention to develop relations with its neighbors on the principles of friendship and cooperation. It came out with a concrete program of political measures designed to help normalize relations with Iran and Pakistan. The statement, issued by the Afghan Government on 14 May 1980, raised the question about guarantees of possible agreements. It listed the United States and the Soviet Union as possible guarantors. It urged Washington to take a commitment upon itself not to lead any subversive activity against Afghanistan, including that from the territories of the third countries. With the stop and guaranteed nonresumption of armed invasions or any other forms of interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, the document says, the reasons would cease to exist that compelled the Afghan Government to turn to the Soviet Union with the request for pulling in a limited contingent of its troops.

The Washington administration displayed no interest in the constructive proposals of the Afghan Government, obviously because it uses the developments around Afghanistan as a coverup for its expansionist plans. Zbigniew Brzezinski and other high-ranking American officials of the former administration made it clear that the doctrine under which the Persian Gulf area was announced a zone of American vital interests had been worked out in March, 1979, that is long before the developments in Afghanistan. Pending the convocation of the Islamic Conference in Mecca, the Afghan Foreign Ministry has circulated a statement emphasizing that Afghanistan will not consider itself bound with any decisions or resolutions adopted by the conference in its absence.

Islamic Ministers Set Agenda

LD232146 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Jan 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference has ended in At-Ta'if. Representatives from 39 countries prepared the agenda of and recommendations for the third Islamic summit conference scheduled to begin next Sunday. What are the main results of the foreign ministers conference? With doubt the most important one is that the participants showed great interest in major issues such as halting the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the consolidation of the unity of Arab and Islamic countries. Although the so-called Afghan problem with some reservations, has been opened to dialogue, to cite the Pakistani foreign minister, and was included in the summit conference agenda, it can be said with complete confidence that the attempt by U.S. imperialism and reaction to make this issue the main one completely failed. The draft resolution on Jerusalem, the Middle East and Palestine suggests taking the most extreme measures for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, including Jersalem, and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. It is being suggested to the oil producers that they use the oil weapon to this end. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd summed up the results of the conference by saying that Saudi Arabia regards the consolidation of Arab unity in order to create a strong and united front aganist Israel as the foremost task. It is very significant that even the Western press in its comments on the conference has been forced to admit that it could be named of Jerusalem and the Palestinians. It said that the attitude of the Islamic Conference Organization toward this problem has become more tangible.

RATEZBAD DEFENDS DRA, SOVIET POLICY AT WPC SESSION

LD241541 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Antannanarivo, 24 Jan, TASS--U.S. imperialism and its allies--Pakistan, Egypt and China--are crudely interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, trying to impede the construction of a new life in that country, representative of Afghanistan, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzad told the current session of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council. They have surrounded Afghanistan with a network of military camps, are sending into that country gangs of terrorists to plunder, burn, kill and create an atmosphere of permanent tensions.

The Afghan Government, A. Ratebzad stressed, is consistently declaring for good relations with its neighbours, for talks with them. And it is not through our fault that Afghanistan has not received so far an answer to all of its proposals. Nevertheless, we will continue a policy of peace and good neighbourliness.

The time has shown, Anahita Ratebzad pointed out, how correct was the step of the USSR, which responded to Afghanistan's request for aid in December 1979. Had it not been for that aid, she stressed, imperialism and reaction would have inevitably turned our country into a second Chile. We are grateful for this aid to our brother, the Soviet people, which has never been an aggressor.

Marking this year the 60th anniversary of the treaty of friendship between our states, A. Ratebzad said in conclusion: We say that we are indebted to the homeland of the Great October Revolution not only for the preservation of our sovereignty and independence, but also for having in our country creches and higher educational establishments now, for the construction of new blocks of apartment houses and industrial enterprises.

FURTHER ON ATTEMPTS 'TO ABROGATE' IRAN AGREEMENT

New York POST, Nixon Cited

LD241836 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 24 Jan, TASS--The New York POST asserts today that Reagan has instructed members of his staff to find a way to abrogate the agreement with Iran. The newspaper writes that as the possible first step towards the abrogation of the agreement, the State Department [will] refuse to lift the trade embargo imposed on Iran by the United States after the seizure of 52 hostages. Reagan's National Security Adviser Allen said, according to the newspaper, that the President and Secretary of State Haig are now captiously studying the agreement with Iran.

The New York POST writes in conclusion that there is no need to sentimentalize, observing all details of international law, and the United States of course, has no justification for that [sentence as received].

The former U.S. president, Richard Nixon, told a press-conference in Oklahoma that the United States is not bound by any moral or legal commitments to observe the agreement with Iran on the release of the American hostages. Describing Iranians as brigands, he demanded that a "tough policy" be followed vis-a-vis that country and that the United States refuse to comply with the document.

Representatives of the former Carter administration declare in public in favour of the observance of the accords reached. They refer to the fact that out of 11-12 billion dollars, which had been frozen by Washington, only [figures indistinct] billion dollars is to be returned while the remaining sum will be kept as a guarantee account to meet various claims to Iran.

'Campaign' Against Agreement

LD241642 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 24 Jan, TASS--The American press is continuing a discussion on the question whether the United States should meet its commitments under the agreement, which was concluded the other day with Iran on the terms of the release of the American diplomats and return to Iran of the assets frozen in the USA. As a correspondent of the ABC television company to the State Department reports, President Reagan has, in all appearance, decided to adhere to the terms of this agreement. Officials say, the correspondent points out, that the agreement is being studied and so far nothing has been found in it that would make it necessary to renounce the deal concluded.

Reporting that the White House and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig are fastidiously studying the agreement, the newspaper New York POST claims on the contrary, that things are moving towards cancelling the agreement by the United States. The newspaper evaluates a "possible first step" on this way the renunciation by the State Department of the intention to announce the lfting of the embargo on trade with Iran, which was clamped down by Washington after the seizure of 52 hostages.

Former President Richard Nixon has joined in the campaign, demanding that the USA refuse to implement the agreement. Addressing a press conference, he urged the present administration to pursue a "tough course" towards Iran and said that the USA is not bound to any moral or legal commitments as regards the observance of the agreement signed.

Fresh reports are simultaneously coming to the press, indicating that U.S. banks and companies are openly opposing the return to the Iranian people of even the comparatively small part of its wealth, which the U.S. administration has committed itself to return to Iran.

The Electronic Data Systems company has lodged a claim in court against the return to Iran of 20 million dollars, which it demands, alleging that the Iranian people got into this debt to it after the revolution.

The Bank of America, the biggest in the USA, has also brought an action. According to press reports, a group of 100 companies claims more than one billion dollars of the Iranian assets in the legal actions brought in the federal courts of New York. As the AP agency reported, the lawyers representing these companies have turned to the administration of President Ronald Reagan demanding that he suspend any actions concerning Iranian assets until the question is resolved of the legitimacy of the executive orders by the former President J. Carter, who banned any claims against Iran.

Motives Behind 'Campaign'

LD232055 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 23 Jan,TASS--The U.S. press reports on the campaign now conducted in the United States around the agreement on the terms of the release of American diplomats and return to Iran of its assets frozen in the USA, the agreement that was just concluded. It is asserted that the United States concluded this agreement not with the Government of Iran but with "terrorists". The New York TIMES writes that many members of the Congress demand the immediate annulment of the agreement which brought freedom to 52 American hostages, that those who call for rejecting the agreement and taking "retaliatory measures" against Iran greatly prevail in number over those who are in favour of honouring the agreement.

It was officially announced that the U.S. military armada in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean will remain in the area. It is known, the holding of American diplomats was used as a pretext for the increase of the U.S. naval presence. And though all the diplomats have now been released, the U.S. naval forces will remain in the area indefinitely. It becomes obvious that the real reason for the build-up of the U.S. military presence and creation of new military bases in the area is the striving to ensure the "rights" of U.S. monopolies to oil resources of the Near and Middle East, to create bridgeheads for the implementation of the Pentagon's interventionist plans.

The tone in the hostile anti-Iranian campaign is set by former President of the United States Carter. He held for this purpose a number of conversations and meetings with American journalists.

The official viewpoint of the new U.S. administration was expressed by representative of the State Department William Dyess. He said that the agreement reached between the United States and Iran, the agreement that has already resulted in the release of the hostages, and the Executive Order of the President of the United States to this effect are thoroughly formulated and concrete. The Republican administration has already begun studying them in detail. He said the Reagan administration intends to fulfil the United States' commitments in accordance with international law. At the same time, the representative of the State Department said that the process of the implementation of these agreements is complex and difficult and will take much time.

W. Dyess noted that the commercial embargo imposed on Iran has formally been lifted, but the administration is at present thoroughly analysing the commercial policy with regard to Iran. He said this actually means that until this analysis is completed, normal commercial relations with Iran will not be resumed even though the embargo has been lifted.

Representative of the White House John Brady said that the administration has to analyse the details of the agreement signed. Meanwhile, a group of 100 U.S. companies that in their lawsuits in federal courts of New York claim more than one billion dollars from the Iranian assets urged the White House to put off the implementation of the Executive Order of President Carter.

Other corporations brought lawsuits in federal courts of Washington, trying to prevent the transfer of a part of the Iranian assets from the United States to Iran. The New York TIMES reports that under the terms of the deal only 2.9 billion dollars out of the 14 billion dollars frozen in the United States has actually been returned to Iran.

Reasons for 'Hysteria'

LD232014 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Now an item by our commentaror Yuriy Soltan on United States maneuvers in its agreement with Iran: The United States is again swept by a wave of anti-Iranian hysteria. American periodicals publish inflammatory calls that America should wipe Iran off the face of the earth or [words indistinct] out. Demands are made to cancel the agreement with Iran on the release of the U.S. Embassy personnel. The banks that were putting the frozen Iranian assets into circulation are saying it is impossible to quickly return them to Tehran. Newspapers report readiness for the dispatch of 6,000 marines to the Persian Gulf, who are currently working out variants of an invasion in California.

Now what is all this about? Why such wrath? The ostensible reason is the allegedly inhuman treatment of the U.S. Embassy staff, who by the way have returned from Iran in good health and had made no complaints in earlier statements and interviews. Now what is really happening now? The people who were talking about humaneness are entirely to blame, along with the former shah and his secret police and the CIA agents, for the death and torture of tens of thousands of Iranians, for plundering the people of Iran.

Indeed, the U.S. Embassy staff were seized in violation of international agreements on immunity of embassies and diplomatic personnel. However, who else but the United States turned their destiny into an object of dishonest bargaining? Washington was concerned mostly not about their lives and well-being. It was creating a hostage problem, the solution of which was protracted for over a year because of the U.S. position, in order to cover up American military interference in the Persian Gulf area and in order to justify an intervention against Iran which Washington attempted last April. Now the so-called hostage problem is blown sky-high again, with calls to blame Iran.

Behind all this is firstly the pressure of powerful financial monopoly groups in the United States which refuse to release the wealth belonging to the Iranian people. And secondly there is the obvious intention to maintain the American naval armada in the Persian Gulf area for an indefinite period.

ENMITY AGAINST IRAN ASSAILED; 'VENGEANCE' NOTED

GF251357 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1515 GMT on 24 Jan 1981 carries a 4-minute commentary entitled "U.S. Hostility Against Iran Continues." The radio recalls that although the hostage question has been settled between the United States and Iran the former has not abandoned its enmity. The radio claims that the press in the United States is calling for vengeance and for "devastation" of Iran, disclosing that "6,000 troops are being trained for a possible assault on the Persian Gulf. These troops are currently being trained in California for a possible hit-and-run attack."

The radio then recalls that the United States attached no importance to the life and security of the hostages in Iran. What the United States regards as important is the Gulf region, the radio notes. It concludes: "That is why the hostage question continued for over a year. However, the hostage question is now being raised as a pretext for vengeance. While powerful capitalist circles in the United States press for vengeance, the presence of the U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf can be regarded as an indication of a possible war."

CLERGY DISCOUNT MALTREATMENT CLAIMS BY HOSTAGES

LD231356 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 23 Jan, TASS--U.S. clergymen who repeatedly visited the U.S. hostages during their stay in Iran regard with distrust the press reports about tortures and humiliations against the hostages. As the UPI news agency reported, clergymen John Walsh said on Thursday that the campaign in the U.S. press about a bad threatment of hostages is being used to bring about a hysteria of discontent in the United States, hysteria which would justify a revision of the obligations under the agreement on the terms for the release of the hostages.

John Walsh said, in particular, that the stories related by the hostages do not correspond to the testimony of witnesses. He said he is not sure that the hostages were treated as badly as is being reported by the press.

Catholic Priest Durrel Rewpipe who visited Iran twice has also expressed surprise in connection with such reports of the press. This arouses surprise, since in April last year on Easter during contact with them the hostages stinted no praises about how they were treated.

U.S. MARINES EXERCISE IN 'IRAN CONDITIONS'

LD251020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] AFP reports that in the California desert, 200 km from Los Angeles, a brigade of U.S. Marines has begun maneuvers. The unit forms part of the Rapid Deployment Force, designed for armed interference in corners of the world where Washington believes U.S. interests to be affected. The natural conditions in which the present maneuvers are taking place approximate those in Iran. The brigade has been set up for operations in the Persian Gulf area.

B-52'S ATTACHED TO PERSIAN GULF 'INVASION UNITS'

LD251652 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 25 Jan, TASS--New special units for rapid invasion of the Persian Gulf area have been formed in the United States "in the event if a threat appears to oil sources in that area," the newspaper Omaha WORLD HERALD reported. Twenty-eight B-52 bombers are attached to these units. The headquarters of the force is in North Dakota State, the newspaper points out.

The B-52 combers will make flights to the Persian Gulf area from bases situated at a considerable distance from it, for example, from the bases located in Spain, the Omaha WORLD HERALD reports. The crews of the bombers are "without too much noise" undergoing training under the guidance of the U.S. Command of the Strategic Air Force. The training includes low-altitude precision bombing.

These units are set the aim to deal the first rapid strike "in the event of necessity" even before the notorious Rapid Deployment Force" is committed to action. The U.S. military command considers, the newspaper points out, that these units can be sent into action in the course of 36 hours, while it will take a whole month for the Rapid Deployment Force to contact the "enemy". The new units carried out large-scale secret exercises way back in September last year.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES CARLUCCI PERSIAN GULF COMMENTS

LD231527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Kornilov "Rejoinder": "That Bellicose Carlucci...."]

[Text] "What, the same Carlucci?" the reader might well be heard to exclaim. Yes, the very same. Is it that long since Washington was hard pushed to suppress the political scandal caused by that gentleman's attempts, as U.S. ambassador to Portugal, to blatantly interfere in Portuguese affairs by supporting reaction's antigovernment actions? It can't be long since the foreign press covering the scandal remarked that it was Carlucci who back in 1964, was expelled from Zanzibar for subversive activity and that the "diplomat" was subsequently involved in preparations for an attempt on Lumumba's life in the Congo, in a rightwing coup in Brazil and in the "black colonels'" conspiracy in Greece.

Yet F. Carlucci (who, having left Lisbon, took up the CIA deputy directorship and, it is reported, is soon to be appointed Pentagon deputy chief) has again popped up in the political arena and even made a statement to a U.S. Senate committee on the "strategic situation" in the Persian Gulf region....

You read this statement and you wonder how blatant can you get! The facts of imperialist aggression in the Persian Gulf zone, which has turned the area into one of the world's most explosive places, are well known, as is the fact that the peoples of the Near and Middle East and other states are now actively supporting the USSR's peace-loving initiatives aimed at ensuring tranquility and stability in the Gulf zone. But then Carlucci comes along and, like a magician, turns everything upside down and inside out. The "recipe" for this slight of hand is not complex: Deliberately ignoring the essence of the Soviet initiatives, the CIA deputy director carves out his own version whereby the USSR intends neither more nor less than to...."step up subversive activity in the Persian zone." Clever, don't you think? To listen to Carlucci you would think that it is the USSR and not the United States that is encroaching on the oil resources of the Near and Middle East countries, that it is Soviet and not American aircraft carriers that are plying the Gulf waters....

But why, one wonders, did Carlucci have to juggle the facts so brazenly? The answer to this question was supplied by none other than the future U.S. deputy defense secretary himself when, using verbiage about the mythical "Soviet threat" as a cover, he zealously advocated in the Senate that Washington "counter" the nonexistent "threat" by further building up its own military might. That is the crux of it! He is not yet established in the high post promised him in the Pentagon yet he is already trumpeting about future military campaigns.

"Throughout his career this gentleman has engaged exclusively in preparing coups in countries which have embarked on the path of national liberation," the Lisbon paper O DIARIO wrote about Carlucci a few days ago. You need only compare this pronouncement with Carlucci's recent statement to see once again that what we have here is undoubtedly the selfsame Carlucci, CIA deputy chief! His career continues....

COUNTERSPY CITED ON SUBVERSION OF POLISH UNIONS

LD241752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Jan (TASS)--The magazine COUNTERSPY writes about the subversive activity being carried out against socialist Poland by the leaders of the reactionary American trade union center AFL-CIO, who are trying to present themselves as "friends" of the Polish workers. The AFL-CIO leadership, the magazine stresses, protecting U.S. strategic interests, has always been guided by unsavory motives, and nearly all AFL-CIO operations granting "aid" to foreign trade unions have been carried out in cooperation with the CIA.

In the article "AFL-CIO, the Trojan Horse in the Polish Trade Unions," the specialist on links between the CIA and American trade unions, J. Kelly, recalls that on 4 September 1980 the general council of AFL-CIO, at the initiative of the chairman of that organization, L. Kirkland, decided to set up a "fund to aid Polish workers", with an initial contribution of $25,000. By 2 December 1980 a total of $140,000 was already contained in this fund. Out of this sum $50,000 was spent on the purchase of a printing press for the Solidarity organization. From these means a special 12,000-copy issue of the AFL-CIO bulletin, "FREE TRADE UNION NEWS," in the Polish language, was subsidized and sent to Poland. The editor of this bulletin, T. Cann, is the chairman of the board of directors of the so-called League of Industrial Democracy, a number of whose representatives are closely linked with the CIA.

Kelly points out that the AFL-CIO has great experience in subversive activities against progressive trade unions, primarily in Latin American countries. Thus, this trade union association, in its time, has supplied cash resources to the so-called National Alliance of Free Workers of Guatemala, which was linked with the CIA and took part in subversive activities against the democratic government of Arbenz, who was overthrown in 1954 with the direct support of the United States.

The AFL-CIO sabotaged the progressive trade union movement in the Dominican Republic. An active role was played in this by the American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unions, which operates under the aegis of the AFL-CIO and is closely linked with the CIA. The selfsame institute was engaged in subversive activities against progressive trade unions in Brazil during the rule of President Goulart.

The AFL-CIO, Kelly continues, together with the CIA, took part in the overthrow of the democratically-elected government of Salvador Allende in Chile. The Chileans who were being taught in the American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unions, such as J. Guerrero, organized strikes financed by the CIA which were a forerunner to the overthrow of the People's Unity government. After the coup of September 1973, advisers of the "institute" handed over to the Chilean secret police a list of thousands of members of trade unions who were then thrown into prison and were subjected to torture. Some of them were executed. When the Pinochet clique declared all Chilean trade unions to be illegal,. no protests of any kind were made on the part of the AFL-CIO leadership.

The subversive activity of the AFL-CIO is not limited to Latin America. Kelly recalls that the AFL-CIO played a nefarious role in the splitting up of the trade union movement in Western Europe after World War II, and in West Germany the leadership of this trade union grouping collaborated with former Nazis, and in France with supporters of the Vichy puppet regime.

The AFL-CIO, the author of the article writes, also supported some secret operations in Poland and Hungary on the eve of the events of 1956. In particular, with the active participation of the AFL-CIO, a fund totalling $850,000 was collected to support Hungarian counterrevolutionaries.

The subversive activities of the AFL-CIO, with respect to Poland, evokes protests on the part of trade unions which form this association, the article says. These trade unions point out that the AFL-CIO leadership would do better to give attention to the position of trade unions in South Africa, which have no rights. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the subsidiary coalition of Black members of trade unions in northern California, the subsidiary of the trade union of hotel staff, dockers and warehousemen in San Francisco and a number of other trade union organizations.

The AFL-CIO trade union association, writes Kelly, in conclusion,has always served the interests of American corporations, cooperated with the CIA. "Aid" on the part of the AFL-CIO has always borne an interventionist and subversive character. Support by American trade union leaders for new Solidarity organizations in Poland must be viewed from this angle, and these facts must be realized in the interests of Polish and American workers alike.

USSR OPEN TO U.S. INITIATIVE ON IMPROVED RELATIONS

LD240405 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] According to the inaugural speech by President Ronald Reagan the United States has quite a number of economic and other domestic problems which have to be studied seriously. This is why, objectively speaking, the United States should be interested in preserving peace no less than the Soviet Union, which is beginning to implement grandiose plans to develop the country economically and socially during the next 10 years. In his message of congratulations to Ronald Reagan, Leonid Brezhnev noted that we are convinced that present-day conditions persistently demand active efforts by all states to improve the international situation and to strengthen peace. I am sure, says Leonid Brezhnev, that constructive mutual action in resolving pressing international problems, and for our part we want this, would serve well to achieve these objectives.

One of the most promising spheres of mutual action between our great powers and nations could be the limiting of strategic weapons. One can recall that substantial progress has been made on this path in recent years: the signing of a treaty on antimissile defense; the SALT I and SALT II Treaties; an agreement on averting nuclear warfare; and the document entitled "The Basis of Mutual Relations Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America," the main points of which are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Unfortunately, the SALT II treaty, the result of 7 years of no easy labor, through the United States' fault has not been ratified. Moreover, persistent attempts are being made by the American side to violate the balance of security interests between the Soviet Union and the United States which have been scrupulously adjusted and confirmed in the SALT II treaty. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, in an article published in the latest issue of the KOMMUNIST journal, dealing with this question stresses that the Soviet Union cannot and will not take part in negotiations aimed at scrapping the SALT II treaty and torpedoing the basic principles according to which this treaty had been concluded and on which the agreements of SALT I are founded and operate.

The Soviet Union does business with any administration as the nation's leadership and it counts on the continuity of the decisions taken by the administration, on its reliability as a partner. The main points of the SALT II treaty bear on most important aspects of the security of the Soviet Union and the United States and categorically unacceptable for our country is an approach that would place one side in a more favorable position in regard to the other. The Soviet Union does not strive to achieve military superiority over the United States. Unfortunately, the election campaign of the Republican Party had frankly formulated a course to reach military superiority over the Soviet Union, a course which now is covered by an ambiguous formula about so-called margin of strength. The Congressional Budgetary Office has drawn up a report recommending boosting the planned military spending for the next 5 years of the astronomic sum of $1 trillion by an additional $80 billion.

The new secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, in a message to the United States Armed Forces, said: We are beginning to rearm America. He asserts that an expanded rearmament program for the United States is allegedly necessary to restore the strategic balance with the Soviet Union. American newspapers on this score say that the Pentagon leaders are not logical in their statements. The Washington POST today stresses that Mr Weinberger's predecessor, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, admitted in his annual report to Congress sent a few days ago that an approximate strategic parity exists between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The banking of certain circles in Washington on spiralling the nuclear missile weapon race has no prospects. The calculations to allegedly wear out the Soviet Union by the arms race are based on an absurd idea about our country's economic potential and the possibilities of the Soviet Union to mobilize its resources. Incidentally, this is recognized by some soberminded American officials whom one cannot at all list among the friends of the Soviet Union. Take, for example, a statement made in an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by former IBM Chairman Thomas John Watson when he left his post as American Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He said that upon pondering on the experience he had acquired in Moscow he advised Americans to understand how sturdy and firm the Soviet system was. He stressed that Americans kept on waiting for the Soviet system to suddenly weaken and fall apart. This, by the way, will never happen, he concludes.

Mr Thomas Watson recalled a conversation he had with a high-ranking Soviet official who asked him this question: When you came to the Soviet Union in 1937--the year he first arrived in this country--what did you think about us? Did you think we would achieve our aims? Mr Watson replied that he had not expected the Soviet people to achieve their aims. He was asked then: And what do you think now? Mr Watson answered he thought they would be successful and the Soviet official said that he, too, shared Mr Watson's opinion. Mr Thomas Watson stressed that the Soviet economy had made great strides forward since the Second World War and he added that this meant that both countries would reach parity and that one country would never dominate over the other.

As regards the Soviet Union, it is ready to react positively to any constructive initiative taken by the United States in the field of improving relations.

WHITE HOUSE MEMO ON SOVIET SCIENTISTS' VISAS NOTED

LD162114 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 16 Jan 81

["Curious Specimen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA has described as a curious specimen of American adherence to the freedom of scientific contacts the memorandum of the White House to the U.S. National Research Council as regards the administration's policy on the question of the participation of Soviet scientists in American scientific conferences, which was published in the chemical and engineering news journal.

As is pointed out in the memorandum, PRAVDA writes, all the official actions within the framework of the eleven bilateral American-Soviet scientific agreements are being carefully revised to decide how appropriate they are. "From now on sponsors of scientific conferences in the USA must request consent from the Export Control Board for their holding. Only after that Soviet scientists will be granted entry visas to the USA, on condition, as the document says, that according to the other data they have the right to receive visas under the immigration and naturalization law.

"In the course of the recent four years", PRAVDA goes on to write, "the Americans have complained more than once that the Carter administration has no slogan of its own epitomising the gist of its activity. Roosevelt had a 'New Deal', Johnson--a 'Great Society', Kennedy--a 'New Frontier', etc.

"And it looks like now that the Carter administration has adhered to one slogan--'new sanctions', embargo on grain sales, the ban on oil industry equipment supplies, renunication of the participation in the Olympic games and now come restrictions on the holding of scientific conference. Such is the incomplete list of 'sanctions', with which the outgoing White House administration will go down into history. The very idea of 'punishment by sanctions', is senseless at least because it is impossible to punish anybody in international relations without causing damage to one's ownself, which has been repeatedly proved in recent times."

ACTIVITY OF U.S. DIPLOMATS IN UKRAINE SCORED

LD091124 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Tonight you will hear the highlights of an article by Kiev journalist, Mykhaylo Dzherimov, which was recently published in the newspaper PRAVDA UKRAINY.

Among the Soviet-American agreements grossly violated by the Carter administration is the agreement reached in 1974 to set up in New York a Consulate-General of the USSR, and in Kiev a Consulate-General of the USA.

According to the unilateral decision made by Washington the advanced group of the U.S. Embassy which was to prepare the opening of the general consulate departed from the Ukraine's capital. At this point, it would be appropriate to recall that 4 years ago when the advanced group of the U.S. Embassy arrived in Kiev the Soviet people met this step with approval. They hoped that the advanced group would promote the development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs in accordance with the provisions of the document "Basic Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the USA," and also that they would promote the creation of an atmosphere of trust and respect between nations in accordance with the obligations registered in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Regrettably, we have to state that some of the American diplomats who arrived in Kiev did the exact opposite. Most of their time in the Ukraine was spent on dealing with emigration cases, said David Shwartz, the former leader of the advanced group of the U.S. General Consulate in Kiev. He was speaking at a sitting of the so-called executives of the Ukrainian Congressional Committee of America, an organization of former Hitlerite henchmen which operated on fascist-occupied territory of the Ukraine during World War II and whose members (?managed to succeed) to escape punishment for the bloody crimes committed against their countrymen.

This cordial meeting between enemies of the Ukrainian people and David Shwartz was described by the newspaper SVOBODA, published in New York on funds from American special services.

And what were these cases which David Shwartz said he spent so much time on along with his colleagues in the Ukraine's capital? Ignoring the most elementary rules of diplomatic protocol, Mr Shwartz and his predecessor, Ralph (Potter), visited the bureaus of visas and registration of the internal affairs departments in a number of regional soviets in the republic and attempted to influence the final solution of questions pertaining to emigration of Soviet citizens. These questions were wholly within the jurisdiction and competence of our state. Resolving these questions, the competent bodies of the republic are guided by Soviet legislation and not the desires and whims of people overseas.

This was repeatedly brought to the attention of U.S. diplomats. Besides this, in accordance to the Soviet-American consular convention, the functions of consulate workers from the USA are limited to the defense of the interests of the United States and its citizens and are directed at developing trade, economic, cultural and scientific relations. But instead of this, there were many cases when the activity of American consulate workers contradicted their diplomatic privileges. In particular, Mr Shwartz, speaking in a house of worship, called upon those present that in case of conflict with Soviet power to appeal to the U.S. Consulate because the United States, so to say, will always come to the defense of their interests. Mr Shwartz made his anti-Soviet speech from the pulpit put at his disposal by the Baptist community. And this pulpit, according to the laws of a house of worship, can be used only for delivering sermons. By speaking supposedly in the interests of the believers, the U.S. diplomat in reality violated law which was not in the interests of the believers. And, finally, this was not just the interference of a diplomat in internal affairs of a host country which contradicts all norms of international law, but a hostile subversive act against Soviet society.

The above-mentioned facts testify as to how a good beginning to strengthening American-Soviet relations was transformed by U.S. representatives into a number of hostile incidents against the Soviet Union and certain Soviet citizens. This was one of the concrete manifestations of the policy of the Carter administration directed at undermining the relaxation of tension and at worsening Soviet-American relations.

ABLAMOV HITS IDEA OF NORTH AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

LD232116 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 23 Jan 81

["Who Gains?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The American press has lately been harping on the idea of conclusion of a North American treaty and establishment on its basis of a North American "common market" with the participation of the United States, Canada and Mexico. In the circles which are nurturing this plan, it is depicted nearly as manifestation of "concern" for vital interests of the northern and southern neighbours of the United States.

The appearance of that idea is not accidental. The idea strongly smells of oil. With OPEC member-countries, the main suppliers of oil, conducting more independent policy. U.S. monopolies more frequently cast their greedy glances on Canadian and Mexican oil which is, so to say, nearby. Both Canada and Mexico really have very rich oil and natural gas reserves. These reserves amount respectively to 60,700 million barrels and 325.6 trillion cubic feet.

And exactly in this connection certain U.S. circles expect that within the framework of some new "common market" they will be able to lay their hands on that huge wealth. Washington also expects that considering strong dependence of Canada and Mexico on the American market in the sphere of oil (it is to be recalled that the bulk of Canadian oil and 70 percent of Mexican oil exports go to the United States), it will be able to have those countries increase oil deliveries to the United States. And if one takes into account the fact that the movement for economic independence from the United States has intensified in canada and Mexico in the recent years--and continues intensifying--we will understand the haste with which Washington tries to push through its plans of establishing a new "common market."

Meanwhile, establishment of such a "market" pursues also other aims--in Washington they hope that acting within its framework it will be easier to break the protective Canadian and Mexican customs barriers and to flood those countries with products of American enterprises. Washington should like to use the heightening of economic dependence of Canada and Mexico on the United States, as a result of realisation of such plans, in order to put those countries into a subordinated position politically.

Washington's actually neocolonialist venture has been unanimously rebuffed both in Canada and Mexico. The U.S. plans, writes the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES, are regarded in neighbouring countries as an overt attempt to seize their natural resources. These plans are regarded as an instrument of political and economic pressure, writes another American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL. Canada holds that there is no need of any economic integration, said Canada's Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan.

It would seem that such a reaction should serve as a cold shower for the authors of the new idea which is a component part of Washington's global strategy aimed at strengthening American monopolies' positions in various parts of the globe. But it is being propagandized. It is difficult to qualify this otherwise but the testimony that certain circles in the United States do not intend to give up the expansionist policy....

WASHINGTON'S PROPOSED MILITARY EXPENDITURE VIEWED

Proposed Package 'Not Possible'

LD250008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 24 Jan 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] As you know, comrades, this week there took place the ceremony of the official assumption of office of Ronald Reagan, president of the United States. Our New York correspondent Yevgeniy (Petko) reports:

(Petko) The extravagant celebrations on the occasion of the new President's assumption of office began in the U.S. capital a week ago, they lasted for 4 days and cost more than $10 million. One could hear on many occasions the opinion expressed here that this money could have been used to greater advantage for other aims, in particular for heating houses in this unusually harsh winter. The celebrations proper to the occasion are over and what are, according to the unanimous opinion of observers, difficult days have begun for the new President. According to tradition, the first month of a new president in the White House is usually called a honeymoon; however, there is hardly likely to be any honeymoon in the White House in 1981.

[Grachev] Yevginiy Aleksandrovich, what can be said of the country's basic problems? Let us try, if I may put it this way, to look (?into the offices) of the new chiefs of the main federal departments.

(Petko) Let us try to start with the Pentagon: Here when the new defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, became the fully-fledged chief of the Pentagon, the (?budget) commission of House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress was presented with a special report showing the necessity for extra allocations totaling (?more than $10 billion) in the next 5 years, including money for five armored tank divisions, three aircraft carriers and other kinds of weaponry.

[Grachev] The press has written that Carter requested an astronomical sum, more than $196 billion, for military needs in the next fiscal year. How is this reflected in the country's economic situation?

(Petko) Unfortunately, at the moment we are not able to give the full extent of the measures which the new treasury secretary or David Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, intends to undertake. However, it is clear from press reports that Reagan's economic advisers are proposing that, in connection with the worsening economic situation, taxes be cut by (?10) percent. At first glance this is a tempting proposition; however, as specialists predict, this will give the inflationary spiral an even stronger twist, will devalue money and cause further price increases.

I will quote a few recent reports of the local press: The New York City Labor Council has begun a campaign against increases in transport costs; it is reported that prices for a single trip on any kind of transportation may soon be raised from 60 cents to $1.50. Another report: The U.S. Department of Labor, using the (?protocol code), has cut the unemployment benefit for 200,000 unemployed people in (?eastern) states of the country. It is not possible to make a package of increasing military spending together with maintaining expenditure of social needs, and this is clear to many in this country.

Brown's Recommendations

LD241604 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Jan, TASS--The former U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, sent to Congress a lengthy report on the U.S. Armed Forces literally a few hours before leaving his post in connection with the change of administration.

The document, only now released to the public, gives a number of unasked-for "pieces of advice" to the new government, declaring in favour of escalating the U.S. military might and increasing spending on the arms race.

Brown demands that Carter's programme on the accelerated rearmament of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces be continued, mobile-based "MX" missiles and "Trident" missile submarines be placed at their disposal, and cruise missiles be fitted out on "B-52" bombers.

The former defense seretary urges the United States, in fact, not to stand upon ceremony with its West European NATO allies but deploy in their territory American medium-range nuclear missiles defying the wide protests of the public in those countries. These measures are obviously directed at upsetting the approximate equilibrium of strategic forces between the United States and tbe Soviet Union, tbe presence of which Brown had, in fact, to recognize in his report.

He points out that the allies, and primarily NATO members and Japan, must share with the United States the burden of growing military spending. They are to be more actively involved in assuring the American interests abroad, especially in the oil-rich Persian Gulf area, Brown "advises."

To implement the militaristic program, big outlays will be needed. The Carter government left as legacy to the Republicans a draft budget for the 1982 fiscal year in which $200.3 billion is provided for military spending. However, Brown believes that this record-high figure should not be the limit. The former Pentagon chief recommends that military allocations should grow up to $318.3 billion by 1986.

SENATE COMMITTEE CONFIRMS HAIG APPOINTMENT

A comparison of the item entitled "Senate Foreign Relations Committee Confirms Haig" published on page A 4 of the 16 January United States & Canada section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA Russian 16 January under the headline "A. Haig's Remarks" reveals the following variations:

On page A 4, in the penultimate line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits: "During hearings at the..." through "...of foreign policy."

On page A 4, in the first line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA omits the word "his".

On page A 4, in the second line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA uses singular "tension" for plural.

On page A 5, beginning with the first line of the third paragraph PRAVDA reads: "...specify the incoming administration's course with regard to the Near East, but supported the so-called Camp David agreements. It also becomes clear from his...."

On page A 5, in the third line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA omits: "The committee members from..." through "...Richard Nixon's resignation."

On page A 5, in the first line of the fifth paragraph, PRAVDA places in quotes: "great abuses of power"

On page A 5, in the second and third lines of the fifth paragraph, PRAVDA places in quotes: "one of the greatest tragedies that ever befell the country."

On page A 5, in the fourth and fifth lines of the fifth paragraph, PRAVDA places in quotes: "a revival of Watergate will be no lesser tragedy."

On page A 5, in the fifth line through the end of fifth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ...participate in any "amoral or illegal activity." "Errors were made," Haig said, "but I did not make them. I was not there when they were made. I inherited them."

REPORTAGE ON KOREA'S KIM DAE-CHUNG SENTENCE

Death Sentence Upheld

LD230932 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jan, TASS--The Supreme Court of South Korea today confirmed the death sentence which the military tribunal passed on Kim Dae-chung, a prominent oppositional political figure. This is reported from Seoul by KYODO NEWS AGENCY. The former presidential candidate from the opposition had brought against him a trumped up charge of "preparing a coup d'etat and engaging in illegal political activity" and spreading information about the crimes of the Seoul punitive troops that staged a massacre of Kwangju population in May last year on orders from the now dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

Sentence Commuted

LD230938 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jan, TASS--The Cabinet of Ministers of South Korea repealed the death sentence which had been passed on Kim Dae-chung and which was confirmed by the Supreme Court this morning, and replaced the death penalty by life imprisonment.

Visit, Sentence Link

LD232300 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jan, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, the South Korean Supreme Court today rejected the appeal of leader of the opposition Kim Dae-chung who has been sentenced to death. But at its extraordinary meeting, the military-civilian junta decided to mitigate the death sentence passed on the former presidential candidate at the 1971 elections, replacing it with the sentence of life imprisonment. Local observers connect this maneuvre with the visit of the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan to Washington which starts in 5 days' time. The transoceanic masters of the Seoul junta would like their puppets to look as "liberals." Therefore, they exerted considerable efforts to convince Chon Tu-hwan to preserve the life of the man who was his most dangerous rival in the competition for the presidency. As is known, Kim Dae-chung was faced with framed-up charges of preparing a state coup. The Seoul military was angered by the spreading by the opposition of true information about the bloody events in the city of Kwangju where more than three thousand peaceful people were killed by punitives in May last.

DPRK ENVOY SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT 81' EXERCISE

LD231041 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 3

[P. Negoitsa report: "Press Conference at DPRK Embassy"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, characterized the large-scale "Team Spirit 81" military maneuvers planned by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as an extremely reckless provocation aimed at aggravating tension in the Korean Peninsula. Addressing a press conference for Soviet journalists, the ambassador drew attention to the fact that the maneuvers are being held at the same time as the so-called elections in South Korea. Thus, the maneuvers' aim is to intimidate the South Korean people, curb their patriotic actions against Chon Tu-hwan's military-fascist regime and hinder the DPRK's efforts aimed at the country's peaceful unification. The ambassador expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union's leadership and to all the Soviet people for the unfailing support for the DPRK in the matter of building socialism in his country and of the peaceful unification of Korea's north and south.

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO NEW DELHI

LD240643 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, left for home today. It took part in the sixth session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation here.

An official statement for the press of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs, published here, says that the session of the inter-governmental commission became an important stage in developing India-Soviet cooperation, Concrete measures were discussed on implementing the cooperation programmes envisaged by the economic agreement between the Soviet Union and India signed in December 1980 during the visit to India by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, and the long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation concluded between the two countries in March 1979. The session of the commission was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and demonstrated the desire of the two countries to develop further their friendly relations.

Economic Cooperation Protocol

LD232020 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Jan,TASS--The protocol of the sixth meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed here today. The document was signed by the head of the Soviet delegation, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, head of the Indian delegation, India's Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The protocol provides for practical measures of realisation of the accords that were reached during the negotiations held in India in December last year by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, points to steps of further implementation of the long-term programme of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and India signed in March 1979. Planned, specifically, are concrete ways of expanding Soviet-Indian cooperation in the coal and oil industries, ferrous and nonferrous metuallurgy, in power engineering. Considered were new spheres of cooperation between the two countries in such spheres as medical and food industries. This rounded off the work of the meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission.

First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov had a meeting today with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In the course of the meeting the head of the Indian Government highly appraised the results of the official friendly visit to India of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in December 1980. That summit visit and also the documents that were signed, she said, have lent a fresh impetus to further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries in the interests of relaxation of tension in Asia and consolidation of international peace.

Indira Gandhi expressed profound satisfaction with the status of Soviet-Indian links in economy, trade, science and technology and highly appraised the Soviet Union's assistance in solution of economic tasks facing India. The prime minister wished further successes to the Soviet people in implementing their mammoth plans.

Co-Chairman of the intergovernment Soviet-Indian Commission Ivan Arkhipov was also received by India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah. The friendly conversations which were held passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

USTINOV GREETS LAO COUNTERPART ON ARMY JUBILEE

LD231433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

Esteemed comrade minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I congratulate you and all Lao servicemen on the 32d anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

Tempered in the fire of the years-long struggle for its motherland's freedom and independence, the Lao People's Liberation Army vigilantly stands guard over the peaceful labor of the Lao people, who are successfully implementing socialist transformations in the country under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

I wish you, comrade minister, and all Lao servicemen further successes in strengthening your motherland's defense capability.

May the unbreakable friendship between the USSR Armed Forces and the Lao People's Democratic Republic strengthen and develop in the name of peace and socialism!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

USSR, SRV AGREE ON ECONOMIC CADRE TRAINING

OW251129 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] An agreement was signed on 23 January in Moscow by the Soviet and Vietnamese Governments on training and enhancing professional skills for leading Vietnamese economic cadres and specialists for the 1981-85 period. During that period many Vietnamese leading cadres and middle-and high-level cadres will undergo economic training for enhancing professional skills at the national economics academy and the advanced agricultural management school under the Soviet Agriculture Ministry, and other schools. In addition, Soviet professors will be dispatched annually to work at Vietnam's high-level administrative and economic management schools.

Comrade Yelyutin, Soviet minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, signed the agreement.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS THAILAND

LD231446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is in Thailand on an official visit. It was received by Harin Hongsakun, speaker of Thailand's National Assembly. During a conversation both sides expressed satisfaction over this visit to Thailand by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, the first in the history of Soviet-Thai relations. They voiced confidence that the visit will serve to strengthen and develop cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Thailand.

PRC, U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN INDOCHINA SCORED

LD211135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Futile Intrigues"]

[Text] A provocative racket by various riffraff once expelled from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is being galvanized on the borders of the countries of the Indochinese Peninsula. Thus, gangs of Pol Pot supporters have again tried to break into the People's Republic of Kampuchea from Thai territory. The traitors to national interests given shelter in Beijing have noisily announced the creation of some front of so-called "Kampuchean Patriots." Unvanquished remains of the troops of the rightwing generals who call themselves "Lao guerrillas" are undergoing military training in China's Yunnan Province.

This subversive activity is in the mainstream of the constant encroachments on the sovereignty of the Indochinese states and of the attempts to interfere in their internal affairs by the present Beijing leadership and the U.S. administration which forms a bloc with it. In both China and the United States a noisy propaganda campaign is developing aimed against the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Chinese and U.S. diplomacy is persistently pushing through the idea of an international conference on "the settlement of the Kampuchean problem" and is disseminating lies about Vietnam's mythical "interference" in the affairs of neighboring states, accusing it of some "aggressive designs" in Southeast Asia.

The main ideas of the unbridled propaganda campaign which is being conducted against the three Indochinese countries are being supplied by Beijing. These ideas are "shared" by Washington, the NATO countries and also the states belonging to ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--are being dragged into the Beijing-Washington team on this issue. It looks strange, to say the least, that individual Yugoslav journalists are in fact coming out with similar fabrications regarding the state of affairs in Indochina.

Hostility toward Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the propaganda war against them are substantially delaying the solution of the problems which still remain unresolved in Indochina. Only recognition of the irreversibility of the changes accomplished on the Indochinese Peninsula, and a constructive and businesslike reaction to the well-known proposals from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the normaliztion of relations with their neighbors--proposals which have been assessed highly by the world public--can be the sole sensible and realistic path toward the assertion of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples, despite all intrigues, are confidently building their future. This confidence is based on the foundation of their first achievements and on the fraternal socialist countries' firm support for their struggle in defense of their sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

POLISH TELEVISION COMMENTARY CITED ON LABOR CRISIS

LD241630 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 24 Jan 81

["For Overcoming the Crisis"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan, TASS--In answer to the call of the government the workers of many enterprises in Poland have reported to work. But a number of work collectives, which have found themselves under the influence of the Solidarity trade union organisation, have not complied with the decision of the Polish Government on 2 days off on Saturdays a month, thus yielding to the pressure of the Solidarity's right, anti-socialist wing.

In this connection a commentary was transmitted on Poland's central television, which pointed out among other things: The economic situation in the country is so complex that we are unable to reduce speedily the working week now. This is recognised by all, including also the leaders of Solidarity as well as those, who did not report to work on January 24, yielding to the pressure from the organisers of the strike. It follows from it that a struggle is going on for the aims, which are in conflict with their own opinion. A paradox is happening: Enterprises are brought to a standstill, life in cities is stopped, a threat is looming of large scale strikes in the name of the demand, which the strikers themselves consider to be wrong.

But how are we going to live further on and on which means, if strikes have become a method of resolving all questions? There is an impression that the point at issue is not a reduction of the working time or methods of consultations with the government, but a struggle, pressure and aggravation of tensions. The right of the government is denied to take and implement decisions, at least interim ones, for example on the settlement of the problem of days off on Saturday even before the conclusion of talks with trade unions on this issue.

The Solidarity trade union claims that it does not strive for power, but simultaneously claims that its decisions, which have been taken unilaterally, should be final. Solidarity declares that strikes are an extreme measure, but in fact permanently recourse to them. [sentence as received]

But what would have happened if the government had agreed with the demand of the leaders of that trade union organisation and reduced the working time? Then the output of products would have declined, prices would have increased and the real wage would have dropped. If the government agrees to it, Solidarity will again declare tomorrow that the Polish Council of Ministers "violates" the agreements as, they will say, a real pay [as received] is not ensured.

Such actions, the commentary points out in conclusion, by no means contribute to an improvement of the economic situation in the country and to overcoming the crisis, which has emerged. And those who commit them should be well advised to think where they push People's Poland.

The Polish United Workers Party and the Government of the Polish People's Republic are making tremendous efforts in order to overcome the crisis and lead the country onto the path of successful development.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS SAID TO 'EXACERBATE TENSION'

LD231714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The leaders of the trade union Solidarity continue to exacerbate tension in the country. They have provoked strikes in a number of Polish towns and called on workers not to work on Saturday, 24 January, declaring that they consider it a nonworking day.

The position of the Polish Government, which points out that in view of the country's difficult economic position not all Saturdays but only every second one can be declared nonworking, finds support among the industrial trade unions. The main office of the miners' union has called on labor collectives to work on 24 January despite the fact that miners working underground have received the right to a 5-day working week.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS AIM TO 'DISORGANIZE ECONOMY'

LD231724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A Warsaw press conference was addressed by the Polish Government press spokesman, and also by a representative of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. They said that if the Solidarity leaders' demand for an immediate introduction of a 5-day working week this year was met, enormous damage would be done to the economy. The economy would face a loss of goods valued at several tens of billions of zlotys. The government called on the industry trade unions and the union organization Solidarity to assess realistically the country's existing economic potential and to consider Saturday, 24 January as a working day. However, the leadership of the new trade union, especially its rightwing, in which antisocialist forces are at work, reaffirmed its call to the working people not to work on that day. The leaders of the new trade union thereby confirmed once again that they are out to disorganize the economy and social life of the country and bring about a confrontation with the organs of power. One of the leaders of Solidarity in Gdansk has virtually admitted in a speech that the leaders of the union are putting gross pressure on the government not so much for economic objectives but rather for provocative political aims.

POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON STRIKES REPORTED

LD251356 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan, TASS--The press spokesman for the Polish Government made a statement on behalf of the government which says that, according to official statistics, about five million people, or more than 60 percent of all those engaged in the state sector, worked on January 24, a working Saturday. The government thanked all those who fulfilled their civic duty.

Nevertheless, the statement says, a considerable percentage of those who failed to turn up for work and the absence of some workers at their places caused new losses in the national economy, which has an adverse effect on market supplies and the production of necessary goods and will, undoubtedly, result in the further worsening of the country's economic situation.

The solution of the problem of Saturdays is possible with due account for public and economic interests. However, the statement stresses, the problem must be discussed in a business-like atmosphere, without conflicts and tension. Particularly alarming is the fact of the extortion of unilateral decisions on the part of Solidarity. They stress that this will affect not only supplies to the population but will also have an adverse influence for some time on the rhythm of production and will lead to the decrease of planned results. Thus, in the food industry, losses will run just in one day up to 140-150 million zlotys. In engineering, according to preliminary estimates, they will reach 1,000 million zlotys.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZAMYATIN ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

LD261009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers headed by L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was in Poland 13 through 20 January this year at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, within the framework of the plan for interparty cooperation.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the PZPR Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television Department, the Ideological Education Work Department and the International Department, and also at the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee.

In the course of the talks questions of ideological work and party leadership of the mass media were discussed.

Meetings were held in the editorial offices of a number of newspapers and radio and television stations.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACCORD WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

LD251600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Summary] Budapest--One of the biggest Soviet-Hungarian trade accords for 1981 has been signed. (Yuriy Bogosz) reports that under the accord signed by the Soviet Energomasheksport foreign trade association and the Hungarian power trust, the Soviet Union, during 1981, will supply Hungary with 8 billion kilowatts of electricity. A Hungarian Industry Ministry official said that integration is of great importance: The USSR provides 50 percent of Hungary's energy needs and 25 percent of the national economy's demand for electric power. Three power lines--220, 400, and 750 kilovolt respectively--have been built within the framework of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. The USSR is helping with the construction of Hungary's first AES.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES ROMANIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION

LD240924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation from the Romanian Ministry of Education and Instruction headed by Aneta Spornic, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, visited our country. The guests familiarized themselves with the state of national education and the organization of the system of vocational and technical education in the USSR. The delegation was received by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

FRG MEDIA TREATMENT OF POLISH SITUATION SCORED

LD231618 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Yuiry Borisov commentary]

[Text] In an atmosphere of an unabated propaganda campaign waged in the West against Poland the FRG mass media are being particularly vocal. Not a single day passes without the West German press, radio or television spouting forth more insinuations concerning the situation in Poland. Methods and tricks used in the anti-Polish campaign change. What does not change is its main goal--to weaken the foundations of the socialist system in Poland, the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party and the country's position within the system of the community of socialist states and the military organization of Warsaw Pact signatory states.

Columns in the West German press and on TV screens have been made available to the leaders of antisocialist centers for their disposal. They blacken the Polish nation's successes in the postwar reconstruction and construction of socialist society and brutally distort the sense and content of events taking place in Poland. Springer's archreactionary press plays the role of undisguised instigator, calling for political and ideological subversion and direct interference in the sovereign Polish state's internal affairs. It is the height of hypocrisy for West German propaganda to attempt to convince all and sundry that it is acting from motives of friendship toward Poland. As if it were forgotten that quite recently the FRG-Polish treaty on normalizing relations containing the principle of inviolability of state borders in Europe, drawn up after the war, has been slandered. Who will believe them when they say they are concerned for the lot of the Polish working class?

The FRG itself now has more than 1.1 million unemployed. Somehow the West German media's concern for their lot is not really in evidence. Quite the contrary: It is only sufficient for the working people and trade unions to start mentioning the necessity of improving their situation to precipitate an avalanche of recriminations and accusations against them. Indeed, the cynicism of the FRG propaganda organs is boundless! After all, the anti-Polish campaign is taking place in a country inhabited to this very day by thousands of Nazi criminals who perpetrated monstrous crimes against the Polish nation during World War II. A particular role in the psychological war against People's Poland is played by Radio Free Europe, situated on the territory of West Germany. It is financed by American intelligence. Its broadcasts resemble instructions issued to antisocialist elements in Poland on how to cause destabilization of the socialist system in Poland and fan up an atmosphere of hysteria around the events in the country.

The real goals set by imperialist circles in connection with the events in Poland are, naturally enough, camouflaged by the attempts of the Western propaganda organs. West German revanchist organizations act more openly. They do say what they think. The pamphlet of the revanchist group bearing the name: Action Ober-Neisse [AKON] distributed throughout the territory of West Germany, can serve as an example here. The leaders of this organization which acts in close contact with the neofascist National Democratic Party, way back in 1971 termed the treaties concluded between the FRG and the Soviet Union and Poland as a betrayal. In their propaganda they openly advocate the restoration of the great German Reich. In the name of liberation of the eastern territories they have recently been advocating, particularly fervently, an alliance with Beijing. The AKON pamphlet mentioned the above states without beating about the bushthat the wave of strikes in Poland opens up a new phase in the struggle for the return of the German eastern territories. In the opinion of the pamphlet's authors, the events in People's Poland prove that, allegedly, the Polish state is incapable of governing the German eastern territories. That is why they should be returned to the Reich.

Thus, the revanchists from AKON do not even conceal that they regard the internal difficulties in Poland as being, above all, a means toward implementing their rapacious plans. However, despite the adventurism of their designs, the AKON activists do realize that currently they cannot afford to repeat the notorious Drang Nach Osten policy--the united armed might of the Warsaw Pact signatory states stand guard over the gains of socialism--that is why, desirous of attaining their objectives, AKON activists wish to make use of Poland's current economic difficulties. The AKON leaders suggest that FRG credits for Poland should be made dependent on economic and political conditions which would gradually lead to the restoration of German rule over the eastern regions; in the first stage to a certain participation in the process of government and, subsequently, to redemption [wykup] of these lands. So that no one has any doubts as to the final goals of the revanchists, the pamphlet's authors state: We demand a revision of the eastern treaties; we demand Eastern Germany. Commentaries are redundant here. Those who covet someone else's lands in the east, have clearly failed to draw any conclusions from history.

PASOK'S PAPANDREOU OPPOSES GREEK-NATO COOPERATION

LD231535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Athens, 19 Jan (TASS)--A. Papandreou, leader of the country's largest opposition party--the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK]--has spoken out against increasing Greece's military and political cooperation with the NATO bloc.

In an interview in the newspaper EXORMISI he condemned Greece's return to NATO's military organization, from which it withdrew in 1974, as well as the deployment of American military bases on this country's territory.

As A. Papandreou emphasized, Greece's membership in NATO's military organization and the existence of foreign military bases on its territory are detrimental to its national sovereign rights.

As is known, official representatives in Athens have already declared that the very near future will see the signing of a new Greek-American agreement on military bases, which will determine the status of these bases, specific U.S. commitments regarding the development of Greece's military industry, and so forth.

Concerning the talks on the conclusion of an agreement on the American military bases, A. Papandreou emphasized that the United States is "putting pressure on the Greek Government with a view to expanding the sphere of its operations " in the country.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN KREMLIN

LD241312 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin the ambassador of France to the USSR, Henri Froment-Meurice, at his request and had a friendly conversation with him.

USSR, FRANCE SIGN CULTURAL PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

LD242255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The protocol of the 13th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French Commission on Cultural Links was signed in Moscow today. This document provides for further development of relations between the USSR and France in education, culture and science for 1981-82.

U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN TO BE GIVEN TO INVALIDS

LD241832 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Iranian students who were in charge of the American hostages have said the building of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran will be given to the invalids who suffered at the hands of the former shah's butchers and American agents. The American diplomats were seized in November 1979 in protest against Washington's interference in Iran's affairs. In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, the students refuted the rumors spread in the United States on the allegedly bad treatment of the hostages. Earlier a spokesman for the Iranian Government suggested that all countries or persons concerned be given video tapes featuring interview with the hostages, who confirmed that they were kept in good condition.

AL-HADAF ON INCREASED U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN EGYPT

LD240058 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jan, TASS--According to a report in the AL-HADAF weekly, in the course of the recent visit to Egypt of Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones, secret agreements were signed provided for a considerable broadening of U.S. military presence in A.R.E.

Under these agreements several depots for the stockpiling of U.S. nuclear, hydrogen and bacteriological weapons will be set up in Egypt's territory. These depots will be guarded by U.S. special army detachments and Egyptian paratroopers. The agreements signed also provide for an expansion of the naval base in Ras Banas, which has already been actually placed at the disposal of the U.S. Navy, the setting up on the outskirts of Al 'Alamayn of a radio electronic tracking centre and center for processing information, which comes from U.S. spy satellites. Cairo and Washington, the weekly points out, have reached agreement on the holding in A.R.E.'s territory of joint military exercises and dispatch to Egypt of a large group of American advisers and specialists.

Cairo, 23 Jan, TASS--A.R.E. Foreign Minister K.H. 'Ali tried to refute the reports by a number of press media of the Arab countries and news agencies that Egypt had allowed to use its territory for the deployment of U.S. nuclear and other bases. In so doing, 'Ali said that Egypt had allegedly not given such a permission to anybody and nobody had asked Egypt for it.

MEDVEDENKO STRESSES SOCIALISM'S RESPECT FOR ISLAM

LD252152 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Some 600-800 million Islam believers are estimated to be living in Moslem countries whose territories have two-thirds of Western oil reserves. Leonid Medvedenko of MOSCOW NEWS comments:

The impact of religion on political developments depends on what class and social forces come to power and on their objectives. The dual role of Islam is still a fact of life and the struggle of different orientations is becoming increasingly acute. In the past some Western papers used inter-Islamic strife to divide the different sections of the national liberation movement. Now, without abandoning this old tactic, they are trying to build bridges between different religious tendencies. Typical in this respect is the method of creating understanding among the factions who allegedly protect the faith against unbelievers. A statement by certain religious and political leaders that the communism of the East is just as dangerous to the Moslem world as the capitalism of the West propelled believers into the morass of reaction and counter-revolution. The aim is to isolate the Muslim world from socialism.

This is why Western politicians are now extending their hand to certain Muslim REACTIONARIES. By juggling words like religion, faith, and God, some Western papers try to (?depict) social and class contradictions as a struggle between theism and atheism, morality and amorality, religious faith and godless communism. By posing as defenders of the faith and presenting communists as the enemies of religion the Western powers are trying to drive a wedge between the socialist countries and the recently liberated world. They want to use Islam to depoliticize the national liberation movement. By making it difficult for believers to perceive who is their friend and who is their enemy they seek to obstruct the further progress of the movement.

Western countries sometimes do a complete about-face in their attitude to Islam. In instances where Islamic slogans are used to stimulate revolutionary or anti-Zionist actions, as happened in Libya and Iran, they declare a crusade against Islam which is pictured as a lethal danger to Western civilization. But if the banner of Islam is joisted by counterrevolutionary forces, were they An-Nasir's Egypt or in Afghanistan today, yesterday's opponents of Islam immediately proclaim themselves its defenders. The United States has been the inspirer of and partner in Israel's (?political) expansion in the Arab world for over 30 years. For several months American aircraft carriers and planes have been putting on a display of strength off the shores of Iran and the Arab oil producing countries of the Gulf area. It was American specialists and advisers who supported the shah. When the shah was overthrown the United States threatened to apply not only economic sanctions against Iran but also all its military strength to suppress the Islamic revolution. Washington, jointly with Beijing and the military regime in Pakistan, is trying to stifle Afghanistan's April revolution.

People in the Muslim world have an adequately clear criterion for distinguishing friend from foe. The question of protecting Islam, says 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, is being decided not in Afghanistan but in Palestine, Jerusalem and Lebanon, where Muslims are being killed with American weapons and from American-built aircraft. The United States wants to use the Islamic countries in the struggle against the Soviet Union in the interests of its own global strategy. Exposing those who want to drive a wedge between the Muslims and their friends a prominent religions leader, Abdol Aziz Sadeq, chairman of the Council of Ulemas in Afghanistan said: Our enemies want to poison the minds of the people with the venom of falsehood. They slander not only our people but also our modern neighbor with whom Afghanistan has long had bonds of sincere and friendly relations. Mr Sadeq told the Madrid paper EL PAIS that during a visit to the Soviet Union he and 15 Afghan mullahs had seen the respect that religion is accorded there. I can assure you, Sadeq said, that the USSR is not interfering in Afghanistan's religious affairs and is not trying to spread any atheist propaganda there. Recent developments in the Middle East and in various parts of Asia and Africa indicate that Islam is a political force that is taking on an increasingly anti-imperialist orientation as more and more Muslims engage in the struggle for their future. Given this, the Islamic movement cannot be other than an ally of the forces of national liberation and revolutionary democracy.

ANALYST DISCUSSES AFRICAN PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

LD250638 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia that flared up a few years ago in the Hope of Africa still draws attention of Africa experts and political analysts in various countries of the world. The conflict, involving ethnic, economic and political interests of African countries, backed by the use of modern weapons systems, caused anxiety not only in Africa but in other countries. The possibility of avoiding similar conflicts in the future interests all countries that want to settle differences peacefully. The director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Africa Studies, Prof Anatoly Gromyko, considers the situation in the Horn of Africa, Prof. Anatoliy Gromyko has answered a number of questions for a correspondent of Radio Moscow World Service. We now present the questions and answers. [Questions and answers are read by announcer]

[Question] The first question was: How in your opinion can the conflicts in Africa be settled peacefully?

[Answer] By supporting the policy of the Organization of African Unity, Professor Gromyko said. It can be argued as to whether the organization has been effective in keeping peace between the African states, but the basic principle of its decisions is a wise principle, that is that territorial conflicts in Africa must be adjusted peacefully. There must be no resort to armed force. Soviet scholars consider this principle correct. The Soviet Government supports it because frontiers in Africa have come into being historically in such a way that if the ethnic principle were followed a great deal would have to be changed. For this reason the existing frontiers must be kept as they are. If any is changed it must be by peaceful agreement between the African states concerned. Africans want territorial conflicts settled peacefully, but internal social problems, like the ones in the South African Republic of Namibia, are quite a different matter.

[Question] How do you see United States policy in eastern Africa?

[Answer] It's no secret that the United States is planning to establish strongpoints in Somalia and Kenya, but a strongpoint is nothing but a military base without the American flag and the American flag can be run up at any time and troops can appear at any time to make use of the military supplies to be stored there. Not a very happy outlook for sovereign African states. This is a dangerous trend for Africans. It has its drawbacks for the United States, too, but it is especially dangerous for Africans, I repeat. Ultimately, Africans will have to struggle energetically against attempts to involve them in military conflicts in other regions as well as their own.

[Question] The Western media describe the situation in Africa as chaotic. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Soviet scholars do not believe Africa is in chaos. It does have complex economic and ethnic problems. There are problems of social and political development, too, and racism with strict segregation of the races is prominent in the South African Republic, but still and all Africa is following the same laws of social development as the rest of humanity. There are two basic trends of social and economic development in Africa. Some countries are oriented to capitalism, others to socialism, but this doesn't mean that an African country moving in the direction of socialism is already a socialist country. It takes time to overcome a state of backwardness; to build socialism requires a tremendous effort over a long period of time. So the situation in Africa is complex, but certainly not chaotic. I believe the Africans will cope with it themselves. What is most important for them is to get rid of the main reason or reasons for the situation that some call chaotic but I call complex. In the economic sphere this will mean establishing a new world economic order.

Experience has shown that unless this is done there's no possibility of clearing up the difficult economic situation in Africa or in Asia or Latin America either. There has been much talk about a new world economic order, but matters go no farther unfortunately. When it comes to practical action the capitalist powers and multinational corporations refuse to meet the demands of the Africans. I stress, the Africans. Why? Because about 97 percent of Africa belongs to the world capitalist economy, consequently if the African countries are to clear up the complexities in their economies they must change their relations with their former mother countries.

[Question] What do you believe could help to stabilize the situation in Africa?

[Answer] The removal of certain negative factors. I'll name a few. One destabilizing factor is the policy of Pretoria, which is trying to pressure neighboring states with armed force and unlawfully occupies Namibia. Another destabilizing factor is the aggressive inclinations of the Somalian Government. Still another is the moves of the United States to set up military bases in Africa, and still another is the attitude that Africa is an area of confrontation between the major world powers.

[Question] Western media claim that Marxism is not applicable in Africa. What is your view?

[Answer] In turn I would question whether capitalism is applicable in Africa. It is my view and the view of Soviet economists that the principles of socialism can find a much better soil in Africa than the principles of capitalism. Socialism presupposes collective ownership, an end to the exploitation of people by other people, but an end to private enrichment. The question is this: Which is better for Africa, private enterprise or collective socialist enterprise? Socialist enterprise doesn't rule out the ownership of personal things, of course, a person in a socialist country can buy a house or a car, even more than one car if he has the money, but that money must be earned and not acquired at someone else's expense. It seems to me this principle rather than the principle of profiting from the work of others should find good applications in Africa. It's well to remember that communal traditions are still strong in Africa. Most of the peoples of Africa live by the collective principle so it should be much easier for them to build their economies on a collective foundation than to develop capitalism, which means creating a small group of very wealthy people, another group of people less prosperous but who can make ends meet, and last a large group of people who find it hard to make a living because they lack skills and earn little and some are even without jobs. True enough, there is a capitalist trend and a local middle class is coming into being in parts of Africa, say Nigeria and the Ivory Coast. But even in these countries most of the people live by communal tradition.

What is significant about Marxism-Leninism is that its ideals and economic principles are applied in each country as it suits that country. The principles of Marxism-Leninism can't be applied unless local conditions are taken into account. Africans who draw on the theories of scientific socialism must decide for themselves how best to make use of the economic methods customary in building a socialist society. There can be no such things as Angolese socialism, or Senegalese socialism or Ethiopian socialism, but there can be socialism in Angola, Senegal and Ethiopia. I believe Africa isn't so much in need of aid from the outside because it's impossible to steadily improve the economy with outside aid alone. No amount of foreign economic aid has even been able to steadily boost a national economy over a long period of time. What Africa does need is help in creating a new world economic order. There must be a radical restructuring of Africa's relations with the developed capitalist nations. I'd like to end by saying that Africa must be an area of cooperation with other nations, not the site of confrontation of the big powers. Those who are thinking of turning Africa into the site of confrontation are preparing the greatest danger for the Africans. I believe Africans understand this. In the opinion of the Soviet Union it would be unwise to let Africa become the springboard for a cold war.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR DRAWS COMMENT

Search for Allies

LD241828 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The press in Latin America has reported that the United States is pressuring the Governments of Costa Rica, Venezuela and Colombia into seeing the need for military intervention in El Salvador.

Washington realises that unilateral United States military intervention in El Salvador would inevitably have undesirable consequences for the United States. The leaders of many Latin American countries have made this quite clear. The days are long gone when the United States could act with impunity by sending marines into South American countries. This is precisely why the United States is not only trying to find a suitable screen for joint action against the peoples of El Salvador but is also trying to condition the democratic governments in the region. Washington has certainly not forgotten that in 1979 the OAS refused to sanction joint military intervention in Nicaragua based on the organization's treaty on mutual assistance. As the Latin American press has pointed out, now Washington is not sure that the majority of the OAS members will support its proposal for intervention in El Salvador. The United States can only be sure of total support from such regimes as the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile. As for Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and a number of other countries, they are consistently against any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. The United States is trying out a policy of armtwisting, but since so-called diplomatic actions are not particularly successful Washington is simultaneously coaxing Honduras and Guatemala into intervening. These countries have already sent some of their troops to El Salvador and are now concentrating huge forces on the border with that country. The United States has armed and trained special mercenary forces that include soldiers from the former Somoza regime in Nicaragua, Cuban counterrevolutionaries and even the remaining soldiers of South Vietnam. They are already working on punitive operations in El Salvador. In other words, Washington is trying to get others to pull chestnuts out of the fire for Washington. Such actions are extremely dangerous. They could prolong the civil war in El Salvador and bring greater bloodshed, and the conflict could spread to the entire region, making Central America another seat of international tension.

Two-Stage Plan

LD251412 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Havana, 25 Jan, TASS--Ten C-130 Hercules planes with weapons arrive daily in El Salvador within the framework of the U.S. escalation of military support to the Salvadoran junta. The frantic deliveries of American weapons to the Salvadoran Army surpass the volume of military aid to the dictatorship, announced by Washington--10.7 million dollars--said the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. A statement by the front leadership, reported by PRENSA LATINA, exposes U.S. interventionist designs vis-a-vis El Salvador. The document says that the U.S. policy is being carried out in accordance with the plan of the State Department which provides for two stages. The first one is the rapid armament of the junta in order to prevent its collapse under the strikes of the National Liberation Front. The second stage is foreign intervention, either direct American one, or under the cover of the "inter-American expedition corps". The National Liberation Front exposes the steps undertaken by Washington with a view to preparing a groundwork for foreign military interference in El Salvador. Thus, a big motorised unit of the Guatemalan Army was thrown against front units who stormed the town of Metapan, the statement points out. The National Liberation Front regards this as a "trial balloon" floated within the framework of the further large-scale use of Guatemalan troops against the insurgent people of El Salvador.

19TH TADZHIK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD231530 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 0724 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The 19th Congress of the Tadzhik Communist Party opened in Dushanbe today. The republican House of Poltical Education is festively decorated. The best representatives of the many-thousand-strong army of the republic's communists are assembled here. Among them are eminent workers in industrial and agricultural production; party veterans; active participants in the struggle for the establishment of soviet power in Tadzhikistan and the great fatherland war; party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol officials; scientific, cultural, literary and arts figures and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces. Among the delegates are heroes of the Soviet Union, heroes of socialist labor, winners of Lenin and state prizes, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Tadzhik SSR.

On the instructions of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, the congress was opened by Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. The congress presidium was elected. On the proposal of Comrade Khodzhiyev, delegate to the congress and first secretary of the Leninabad Obkom, with great enthusiasm and stormy applause, the delegates elect an honorary presidium of the congress comprising the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at its head. The Secretariat, editorial and credentials commissions were also elected.

The congress delegates honored the memory of members of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee who died in the period since the 18th congress.

The following congress work agenda was approved:

Report of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee for the period 1976-1980. Rapporteur--Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee;

Report of the Tadzhik Communist Party Auditing Commission. Rapporteur--Comrade Kurbanov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Communist Party Auditing Commission:

Report on the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Rapportuer--Comrade Nabiyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR; and

Elections of leading organs of the Tadzhik Communist Party and the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, the Tadzhik Communist Party Auditing Commission, and election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The rules for the work of the congress were confirmed. A report-account of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee was made by Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

The congress continues its work.

Congress Ends

LD252112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Jan 81

["Perspectives of the Development of Tadzhikistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Dushanbe, 25 Jan (TASS)--The large-scale program for the industrial development of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tadzhikistan for the coming 5 years has been drafted, taking into account the deepening of all-round cooperation and mutual aid among the soviet nations.

As is known, there are 15 national republics in the USSR. This was stressed by the delegates of the 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress, which has ended here. The plan for the economic and social development of the republic envisages creation of large power-producing enterprises. Such construction is not within the capacity of Tadzhikistan itself, with its population of 4 million. Construction will be carried out basically by means of an all-union budget into which each Soviet republic contributes.

In its turn, the republic will increase deliveries of its traditional products--cloth, silk, carpets and various machines and equipment.

Dzhabar Rasulov was reelected first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

AGENDA FOR ARMENIAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD231240 Yerevan in Armenian to Europe 2130 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party congress opened today at the newly built palace named after Stepan Shahumyan. On the recommendation of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, Karen Denirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee, announced the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress open. He said that during the past 51 years the working people of our country, led by the Leninist party, have implemented the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and made gigantic strides along the path of communist construction. The Armenian Communist Party and all the working people of the republic have come to their 27th congress closely rallied around the party's Leninist Central Committee. We have come to the congress full of determination and optimism, unwavering in implementing the great plans of our party and to celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress with many new acts of labor heroism in the name of developing and strengthening our great fatherland, said Comrade Demirchyan.

With intense and prolonged acclaim, the delegates elected an honorary congress presidium headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The leading bodies of the congress, presidium, secretariat and editorial and credentials commissions were elected unanimously.

The following agenda was established for the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress:

The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party to the 27th party congress;

The accountability report of the Armenian Communist Party Auditing Commission to the 27th party congress;

A report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990";

Election of the leading bodies of the Armenian Communist Party; and

Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, read the Central Committee's accountability report.

Dear fellow countrymen, the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress continues its work.

Sarkisyan Addresses Congress

LD232158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Today is the second day of work for the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress. A report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress was given by Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers. It was noted that industry will develop as before at a high rate. A number of large enterprises and workshops will be commissioned. Electricity generation will increase. Agriculture will achieve further growth. Delegates submitted specific proposals for successful fulfillment of the tasks set, and for improving the forms and methods of ideological and political-education work.

Congress Ends 25 Jan

LD2600236 Yerevan in Armenian to Europe 0300 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress continued its work yesterday at the grand hall of Stepan Shahumyan Palace.

The congress unanimously elected the leading organs of the Armenian Communist Party--the Central Committee and the auditing commission.

The congress also elected delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress. Delegate Kin Oganesyan said, on the recommendation of the secretariat of the congress, that a number of applications and proposals addressed to the congress have been received. The congress asked the newly elected Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party to examine these and take co-responding decisions.

The delegates to the 27th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party approved with great enthusiasm a letter addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU, and to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, delivered a concluding speech. Comrade Demirchyan declared, to the intense applause of the delegates, that the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress was concluded. All present sang the hymn of the party, the Internationale, with great enthusiasm.

TURKMEN PLENUM APPROVES REPUBLIC CONGRESS REPORT

LD260937 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 26th Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Ashkhabad on 15 January.

The plenum heard and approved the Turkmen CP Central Committee report to the 22d Turkmen CP Congress.

The plenum heard and took note of information concerning the report "On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'"

Ye. G. Kuznetsov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the work of the Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum.

KHABAROVSKIY KRAY PARTY CONFERENCE OPENS

LD250302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Summary] Today in Khabarovskiy, the 19th kray party conference opened. The working people of the kray come to this day with new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress. In the 10th 5-year period, the volume of industrial production rose by 26 percent; additional produce was marketed worth R208 million. Housing was built with a total area of almost 3.5 million sq m. These facts were included in the report to the conference by a member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the kraykom. The plans for grain, vegetables, milk, eggs and honey were filled over the plan.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS SHOW UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE

LD231645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Unity of Party and People"]

[Text] The opening of the 26th CPSU Congress is just over a month off. The closer this outstanding event comes, the higher the Soviet people's political and labor activeness and the broader the scale of their patriotic deeds and achievements in the name of further strengthening the motherland's might and further victories in communist building. Urban and rural working people and army and navy personnel are rallying their ranks still more tightly under the party's Leninist banner. Warm approval of and unanimous support for its policy is being shown by the masses in their millions in the course of the nation-wide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Soviet people know full well that the Communist Party has no other interests than those of the people. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, it decides the general contours of society's development and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line, directs the masses' great creative activity and ensures that their struggle for the victory of communism is systematic and scientifically-grounded. All this unites the party with the people and joins it to Soviet people with firm and unbreakable bonds.

This unity is the mainspring of all our victories. Under the party's guidance in just over six decades Soviet society has traveled a distance equivalent to centuries. The world-historic result of the CPSU's titanic activity and the people's selfless labor has been the building in the USSR of a developed socialist society, in which the new system's creative forces and its truly humanitarian essence are revealing themselves ever more fully. Utilizing developed socialism's potential and the party's economic strategy, which was elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, enabled us to make considerable advances in every sphere of communist building. The motherland's economic potential and defense might have increased immeasurably. Outstanding successes have been achieved in developing science and culture. The task of increasing the people's well-being is being tackled consistently.

The party has made raising the people's living standard the focus of practical work in the economic sphere, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. In the last 5 years R329 billion more than during the 9th 5-Year Plan has been allocated from the national income for purposes connected with their well-being.

The real incomes of blue-collar and white-collar workers and of kolkhoz members have increased. Housing construction has continued on a massive scale. Payments and concessions paid for out of social consumption funds increased by R134 billion. Soviet people are deeply conscious of the fact that this has broadened the economic basis of the exercise of their constitutional rights to free education, medical aid and material security in old age.

Today we note with satisfaction that as a result of fulfilling the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses the alliance between the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia has been strengthened still further, friendship among the peoples has flourished and socialist democracy has attained a higher level. All this generates in Soviet people a heartfelt desire to maintain their utter devotion to the noble ideals of the Communist Party, which personifies the mind, honor and conscience of our age.

Our people look confidently and optimistically to the future, whose vistas are defined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. The decade which has just begun is another major stage in the creation of communism's material and technical base, the development of social relations and the molding of the new person. The 11th 5-Year Plan will be a crucial stage in the fulfillment of the long-term tasks set by the party. Its main task is to ensure a further increase in Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the national economy's steady advance, an acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the economy's switch-over to intensive development, more rational use of the country's production potential, maximum economy of all types of resources and the improvement of work quality.

Over many years the experience of history has convinced Soviet people that all the party's ideas are implemented and that wherever you find the party you also find success and victory. Communists have won nationwide affection and appreciation for their selfless work. They are in the forefront of economic and cultural building and are active in the very midst of the people. Through all their work they are actively helping to combine party policy with the masses' lively creativity and to successfully solve economic, political, ideological and educational tasks.

The party's attentive and solicitous attitude to Soviet people's interests and needs is graphically expressed in its foreign policy activity. The CPSU has put forward a peace program and is consistently struggling for its implementation. It has done and is doing everything possible to strengthen the socialist countries' unity and cohesion, to help and support those struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, and to strengthen international security.

The positive changes in the world arena are provoking fierce resistance from imperialist reaction and its accomplices. Through the fault of these forces, particularly certain U.S. circles, the international situation has been exacerbated and there has been an acceleration in the arms race, which is leading to a growing threat of war. In this situation the CPSU and the Soviet state, fulfilling their people's will, are persistently pursuing a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course and are taking the necessary measures to maintain the country's defense capability at a proper level and to strengthen its armed forces. Soviet people fully endorse this course and these party and state measures.

Soviet servicemen ardently and unanimously support the party's policy. The army and navy combat formation is closely rallied around Lenin's party, our proven leader. The CPSU's leadership of the armed forces is the mainspring of all their brilliant victories and their present indestructible might. The armed defenders of the motherland are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress with new victories in service and military labor. They are always ready to fulfill any party command.

The preparations for the congress are convincing testimony to the indissoluble unity of the party and the Soviet people. Soviet people are demonstrating their determination to continue to tirelessly strengthen that unity, a guarantee of further victories and achievements in communist building.

ACTION AGAINST PARASITISM URGED FOR GUIDELINES

LD231553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Letter from war and labor veterans I. Kakharov, V. Komordgov, N. Moskanov, I. Pikulev, G. Puminov, O. Rodnayev, Ye. Chirikov and M. Shekhovts under the rubric "From the Mail": "Eradicating Parasitism"]

[Text] At one of the meetings of our enterprise's economic aktiv, a three-digit figure was cited for the number of parasites in our Dzerzhinskiy Rayon of Novosibirsk. This is not exceptional.

We consider that it is time to be rid of this disgraceful phenomenon of parasitism, which has a pernicious influence on a certain section of youth, and to enforce in practice the principle "he who does not work, does not eat."

We propose that at the point in Section 12 of the draft "Basic Guidelines" which talks about improving the style and method of economic leadership, after the words "measures to stabilize cadres and reduce the turnover of the work force are to be implemented," the additional "effective measures of an administrative and juridical character are to be taken with the aim of eradicating parasitism in any of its manifestations" should be added.

KONSTANTINON CONTRASTS PHILOSOPHY OF EAST, WEST

LD231609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 2

[Academician F. Konstantinov article: "Leninism Is the Banner of Peace and Progress"]

[Excerpts] The upcoming 26th CPSU Congress will be an outstanding event in the life of not only our country, but also the world workers and communist movement. Party congresses generalize the experience of building the new world and embody the experience, intellect, will and creativity of millions of people. Each party congress also marks a new chapter in the development of Leninism--the Marxism of our great era.

Many new books are published in various countries. Some of them cause a sensation and are then forgotten. But the works of V.I. Lenin, created decades ago, constituted a whole era in the development of the creative human spirit. They live on, gaining a grip on the minds of more and more millions of people, and they play the role of a powerful motive force of our era.

Of course, by no means all bourgeois academics and philosophers are bold enough to admit this fact. On the contrary, legion upon legion of hired hacks in the West and many thousands of ideologists committed to the exploiter classes' interests attempt over and over again to declare Marxism-Leninism "obsolete." They use almost anything in their struggle against Leninism. A method that has now become hackneyed is to try to confine Leninism's role to the bounds of what is claimed to be "purely Russian" teaching, in the hope of undermining its international influence, ideologically disarming the workers' movement and depriving mankind of the most correct reference point on the road toward a just social structure based on the emancipation of labor and friendship and cooperation among peoples.

"The issue of peace is a burning issue, the sore point of our time"--those words of Lenin's sound as though they were spoken today. Millions of honest people on earth are asking themselves the question: Where is mankind going? The answer to this question is determined to a tremendous extent by the problems of war and peace, and the life and future of the entire world now depend on the solution of those problems. That is why the most important and urgent task is to prevent the imperialist "position of strength" policy from supplanting detente. "Influential politicians in the West have decided to spur on the arms race instead of limiting it. They have conceived the intention of securing military superiority instead of maintaining parity. They have gambled on diktat and blackmail instead of dialogue between equal sides and mutually advantageous cooperation. And in recent years they have managed to seriously complicate the situation in the world," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said during his trip to India. "The question, is now this: What happens next? If this negative and--let us speak plainly--dangerous line is continued, peace will be seriously jeopardized. But if reason triumphs, a constructive policy according with the peoples' hopes and all countries' interests will once again forge ahead."

The Soviet Union is invariably true to Lenin's policy of peace and cooepration among peoples. In an attempt to undermine the prestige of this, the only possible policy nowadays, and to weaken the peoples' will for peace, the ideologists of reaction and apolgists of militarism claim that detente brings one-sided advantages for the Soviet Union. So down with detente, they say. What is more, the savior of the world, or so certain Western theorists and politicians claim, is the...atom bomb. Thus in their book "The Ethics of War" the British scientists B. (Laskins) and M. (Dikrill) defend the monstrous concept that holds that nuclear weapons are "the most important, if not the only guarantee of the maintenance of peace on earth."

Under these conditions the attention of working people on all continents naturally turns to the Leninist philosophy of peace, to the Soviet state's peace initiatives and to the CPSU's foreign policy. People see these as the guarantee that the forces of reason will succeed in withstanding and prevailing over the growing madness of the capitalist world's rulers.

All our world's peoples need detente and peace. This truth is realized by wide circles of the international public and all people of good will who share the ideas of democracy and progress. The peoples' movement to curb the warmongers and end the arms race is growing. The Leninist ideas of truly democratic, just peace are helping to rally this great movement, which is vitally important for mankind's destiny. And the Soviet Union, the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are invariably in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and for the preservation and consolidation of detente.

Together with understanding of the futility of the policy of confrontation, there is also a growing awareness of the dangerousness of the ideology of anticommunism--an expression of capitalism's spiritual crisis.

The West German academic and publicisit K. Kehnert, who can by no means be suspected of sympathies with socialism, once admitted that "the West has been forced to take part in an ideological struggle, although itself it has nothing that could be designated an ideology by analogy with the Marxism-Leninism dominant in the East." It is no accident that definitions of modern bourgeois philosophy and the ideology of the seventies such as "a decade of deception," an "era of spiritual pollution," a "useless decade" and a "winter of the soul" have become commonplace in Western journalism.

During the ascendant phase of its development the bourgeoisie produced giant thinkers such as Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Helvetius in France; Smith and Ricardo in Britain; Kant, Fichte, Hegel and Feuerbach in Germany. They were champions of reason, enemies of darkness, ignorance and irrationalism. The great German thinker Immanuel Kant created the philosophical treatise "on Perpetual Peace." But the ideologists of the present-day reactionary bourgeoisie, gentlemen such as Brzezinski, compose treatese on thermonuclear war. They cooly calculate how many tens of millions of people would die as a result of a first nuclear strike. Times change, as does the bourgeoisie's frame of mine! From the humanism of former times to the fanatic ideology of barbarism--that is one of the most vivid manifestations of capitalism's decay.

Yes, peace-loving forces and the forces of imperialist aggression, seeking to unleash thermonuclear war, reason and madness are the forces confronting one another nowadays. There is an implacable struggle now underway between these forces. And anyone who regards himself as a man and is capable of thinking must ask himself the question: What would become of the fate of peace, the fate of the world, if there were no firm and mighty bastion of peace on earth such as the USSR and the community of socialist countries? The Leninist philosophy of peace and historical optimism inspires the hearts of all honest people on earth with hope for a better future and provides a firm spiritual prop in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Our era is packed with great events affecting all mankind. None of the partial, specialized sciences is capable of answering the great questions of our time. Only Marxism-Leninism and its philosophy are capable of embracing the complex, multiform world of the phenomena and processes taking place in the modern world, revealing and demonstrating their nature and helping the masses to correctly determine their role and place in the great struggle for the future. Lenin's ideological legacy, creatively developed by its continuers and pupils, is the most reliable ideological weapon for fighters for peace, friendship and the peoples' happiness.

At the upcoming 26th congress the party will have its weighty, wise say on the vital issues of our time. It will provide a detailed, scientifically substantiated program for our country's sociopolitical, economic and cultural building. And the congress decisions will certainly mark a new stage in the creative development of Leninism, and this will be of historic significance for social development as a whole.

Leninism is the brightest star in the sociohistorical firmanent. It is the lodestar indicating the ways and means for a world without war and without the burden of armaments, for a society where the supreme value is man and his free, harmonious and all-round development.

TRUD VIEWS WAYS OF PROTECTING WORKER SAFETY

LD231205 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Enhancing Labor Safety"]

[Text] The party views the retooling of industry, agriculture and transportation, for which enormous sums are earmarked, as a decisive means of improving working conditions and turning all production facilities into facilities which are safe and convenient for man. This was stated quite definitely in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress. Just a few precise, ample words heard in that speech--from safety technique to safe equipment--indicated the general course and cited an extensive program of work.

The unvarying nature of this course is reaffirmed by the draft main guidelines, which are permeated by concern for the workers.

The draft reflects precisely and consistently the idea that the struggle for labor productivity growth, the rapid technical reequipping of production, production modernization and reconstruction and the output of powerful modern equipment on an increasing scale are closely tied in with the struggle to improve labor protection and enhance machinery and equipment safety.

The results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, during which the level of industrial injuries and professional diseases was reduced by almost one-fourth and the working conditions of over 20 million people were improved, persuade us that this long-term work program will be fulfilled. But at the same time the experience of the past 5-year plan teaches that it is impossible to count on successes without constant attention to questions of labor protection and safety technique. Moreover, this is work which cannot be regarded as completed while the likelihood of even one mishap, accident or injury remains at a plant, factory, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, organization or institution.

In this connection feelings of indifference or complacency or the "sensible" approach to individual negative phenomena in the work safety sphere are particularly intolerable. For instance, some engineering and technical workers are inclined to believe that the alarming trend toward an increase in serious mishaps in individual sectors is natural against the background of a reduction in the overall injury rate. But it should not be forgotten that machinery and mechanical equipment and plant and factory layouts are designed by people. Shortcomings in design and imperfect technology are the result of poorly conceived decisions and disregard of safety technique.

It is also necessary to combat the beliefs of some leaders, primarily those of large-scale enterprises, who suppose that mishaps in their thousands-strong collectives are inevitable under mass production conditions. The bigger the collective, the greater the likelihood of a mishap. But mishaps do not take place at enterprises in general, be they small or large, but at a specific working place. Unless everything possible has been done to prevent them, taking into account the features of every lathe and machine, then an accident inevitably occurs.

The higher the degree of carelessness and disregard of safety technique demands, the greater the likelihood of an accident. If for many years in succession a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building--the Tashkent Prodemnik Production Association, the Belokholunitskiy machine building plant and the Gorokhovets housing and transport equipment plant--have been producing production equipment not backed up by safety technique facilities--load limiters, chocks [blokirovka], guard-rails, and signaling and braking systems--then it may be said that the "inevitability" is inserted at the stage of designing, planning and producing machinery and mechnical equipment.

And if ministries and departments do not demand that planning and technological institutes pursue a unified technical policy of safety on the basis of the system of standards, and if technical conditions are approved without coordination with the relevant trade union Central Committee and, moreover, in a number of cases are not submitted for registration to the organs of the State Committee for Standards, then an "accident" is guaranteed.

The designer is one of the main figures in ensuring machinery and equipment safety. Creating new equipment for the sake of man, for man, and developing a progressive manufacturing method while being well aware that the transition from safety technique to safe equipment is a complex task existing on many planes. Because its solution begins with the engineer's creative concept this means adopting an active stance from the very first in the struggle against any accident.

Special concern for the safety of machinery and equipment and manufacturing processes must be displayed at modernized enterprises. While in the 10th 5-Year Plan 30,000 enterprises were reconstructed and modernized, in the present 5-year plan the figure will be twice as high.

At the same time practice shows that in a number of cases modernization and reconstruction amount merely to installation of additional equipment and machinery in the same production areas, which sharply worsens the state of basic production factors.

Retooling must simultaneously be a powerful means of improving working conditions. How this can be attained is shown by the example of the Kharkov bicycle plant, at which a preemptive inspection of design and technological developments is now in its 14th year. The preemptive inspection commission, together with a special bureau for developing technological plant for shops and sectors to be modernized, expanded or technologically retooled, is doing a large amount of work in compiling and verifying documentation and estimates confirming that decisions taken accord with labor safety norms and regulations.

Serious attention must be paid to ensuring the safety of equipment, machinery and mechanical gear already in operation. Many of them fail to meet the requirements of norms and regulations because of design shortcomings or imperfect technology. The problem of introducing progressive developments helping to eliminate negative phenomena is a topical one in this connection. Thus, to this day in the majority of cases the requirements of labor safety standards relating to vibration and noise are not met in the production of ferroconcrete pipes because of technological shortcomings. However, the method of radial forming, which totally excludes the effect of vibration on workers and which has been elaborated by the Giprostroymash Institute, has still not been introduced.

Great responsbility for successfully implementing the policy of ensuring the safety of equipment--both equipment in operation and the equipment newly arriving at enterprises--rests with the trade union committees' labor protection commissions. They have an effective means of combat--the system of labor safety standards.

The trade unions have not only rights but the duty to create conditions for highly productive, safe labor. Everyone from the factory and plant and local committee, trade union obkom, oblast trade union council, and technical labor inspectorates to the trade union central committees must be concerned to fulfill this duty.

PARTY, STATE ANNIVERSARY GREETING TO DAGESTAN ASSR

LD231615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To the Dagestanskiy CPSU Obkom, the Dagestan ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Dagestan ASSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the working people of Dagestan on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Dagestan ASSR.

The Great October Socialist Revolution saved the Dagestan people from social and national oppression and opened up wide possibilities for their comprehensive economical and cultural development. Under the Communist Party's leadership the republic's working people have traveled a great and glorious path. They struggled selflessly to establish and consolidate Soviet power, defended the gains of the revolution with weapon in hand in the years of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and have made a weighty contribution to the building of a developed socialist society in our country.

During the last 60 years in the harmonious family of socialist nations Dagestan has been transformed from a backward district of czarist Russia to a republic with a highly developed industry, a diversified agriculture and a advanced culture, national in form and socialist in content, with the daily, disinterested, fraternal aid of the great Russian and other people of our great motherland.

Output from leading sectors of industry such as machine building, machine tool building, instrument making and energy increases yearly. Light industry and the food industry have been further developed. The volume of capital construction is growing. In kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the production and sale to the state of grain, grapes, fruit, vegetables and livestock products is increasing. Qualified cadres of workers, leaders and the engineering, technical and creative intelligentsia have grown up in the republic. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of science, culture, education and health care. Literature and art have been raised to a new level. The well-being of the working people is constantly increasing.

Socialist Dagestan's achievements are the result of the great political and labor activity of the working class. The kolkhoz peasantry and the laboring intelligentsia are clear evidence of the great vitality of the socialist social and state system, the triumph of the Communist Party's wise Leninist nationalities policy and the life-giving friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the great Soviet country.

The republic's noteworthy anniversary is being celebrated at a time when our party and all the Soviet people are advancing toward the 26th CPSU Congress with great political and labor enthusiasm. In the 10th 5-Year Plan period the working people in the republic's industry and agriculture have scaled new heights in economic and cultural building under the leadership of the oblast party organization and have launched wide-spread socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and tasks for 1981 and for a further upsurge in the economy and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the communists and all the working people of the Dagestan ASSR, fulfilling the party's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions will continue to labor selflessly for the good of our motherland and will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan, the strengthening of our country's might and the great cause of building communism.

Long live the Dagestan ASSR!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD231441 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningradskiy Obkom plenum was held at the Smolnyy yesterday.

The obkom's report to the 25th conference of the Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU organization was examined and approved.

The plenum was addressed by G.VV Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

KAZAKHSTAN'S KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA PERFORMANCE

AU231843 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Summary] The Kazakh Auezov Academic Drama Theater moved recently to a remarkable new building.

A solemn ceremony was held in the building on 22 January, and on 23 January the theater showed a play by Auezov. The audience in the 800-seat hall warmly applauded the classic play.

"The show was attended by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, as well as Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev and Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members, and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member."

NIKLUS, KUKK SENTENCED FOR ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD221427 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 4

[Report by V. Sepp: "From the Courtroom"]

[Text] From 5 through 8 January 1981 the Estonian SSR Supreme Court criminal cases legal collegium examined the case of M.-O. Yu. Niklus and Yu.A. Kukk.

Niklus and Kukk, while enjoying all the rights and benefits of Soviet citizens, engaged in anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation and the dissemination of deliberately false and slanderous fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system, using anti-Soviet foreign sources of information for this.

Taking into account the fact that Niklus had already been sentenced previously for a similar crime but had failed to draw the necessary conclusions for himself, the court sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment with 5 years' exile. Kukk was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

Those present in the courtroom welcomed the sentence with approval.

FRANCE-SOIR CITES SAKHAROV LETTER CRITICIZING KGB

LD231551 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 23 Jan 81 p 7

[Yves Dantin 'exclusive' report: "Sakharov Accuses 'KGB of Persecuting My Son's Fiancee'"]

[Text] One year will have elapsed tomorrow since Academician Andrey Sakharov was exiled to Gorkiy. This anniversary, which there is no reason to celebrate, provides an opportunity for drawing up a balance sheet. The balance sheet which was drawn up by the human rights organization Amnesty International leaves you flabbergasted.

More than 200 Soviet dissidents have been poisoned [as published, probably, "imprisoned" in the course of the past 15 months within the framework of a sustained wave of arrests, Amnesty states.

The facts are firm. The dissident movement has been deprived of its leaders. No opposition center has been spared by the steamroller used to crush nonconformists. Practically speaking, neither religious activists (Orthodox and Jewish), nor the group for monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki accords, nor the nationalist movements (Ukrainians, Estonians and so forth), nor the Committee for the Study of the Use of Psychiatry for Political Ends nor the clandestine periodical POISKI have any spokesmen left.

Dissidents have been deprived of everything. Even the "banished scientists" who once organized siminars in private apartments have been stopped from acting semicladestinly.

People are the more disillusioned because the prospect of two events scheduled for 1980--the Moscow Olympic games and the CSCE in Madrid--aroused hopes that the Kremlin would make some concessions on the question of human rights. On the contrary, nothing of the kind happened.

After all, the Soviet Union has been involved in fighting or it mobilized on several fronts (Afghanistan, Poland and so forth) and it wants to maintain a semblance of unanimity with respect to all these problems, even though it is only a semblance.

What methods do Soviet police employ to reduce to silence anyone who dares to speak out? Let us take as an example a case for which Andrey Sakharov is, in fact, now fighting. He has explained what he is fighting for in a letter written to Mr Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Thanks to one of the dissident academician's correspondents in America (where some members of his family live), FRANCE-SOIR has obtained an exclusive copy of the letter.

Her name is Liza. She is the fiancee of Aleksey Sakharov, the dissident's son. Aleksey had to emigrate on 1 March 1978. Liza, who stayed behind, has been subjected to a thousand annoyances. She has been ostracized and dismissed from her job. Her prospective father-in-law's exile to Gorkiy has made her situation no easier. Consequently, she has also decided to emigrate to join her fiance. This was a step she was to take at her peril. In his letter, Andrey Sakharov tells the story:

Slanders

"In July 1980, Liza was sent for by the KGB; she was handed an official document threatening her with criminal proceedings which could be instigated against her in pursuance of Article 190-I of the RSFSR Penal Code ('spreading slanderous views harmful to the Soviet regime and society, and punishable by 3 years' imprisonment). This means that slanders and threats published by the press have officially been countenanced."

Sakharov continues his story by mentioning two reports published in the magazine NEDELYA in 1979 and 1980 about himself, his wife and prospective daughter-in-law, reports which were "a pack of lies, slanders and threats against us."

He has no doubts that "this campaign shows without any room for doubt that the KGB wants to use Aleksey and Liza for a provocation." Moreover, Liza unsuccessfully tried to commit suicide.

At the beginning, the authorities asked Sakharov not to disclose this entire affair. He complied with their request in the belief that this would make it easier for his son's fiancee to emigrate and to "avoid causing her any traumas."

It was only after he had watched the entire episode recounted thusly--and how!--(with the suicide attempt as its central point) from beginning to end that the dissident academician decided to alert public opinion with respect to a violation of human rights which concerns him so closely.

Andrey Sakharov has never made a secret of the fact that he does not want to emigrate, does not want to leave the Soviet Union, but this has not prevented him from fighting in support of those whose only wish is to leave the country.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO DIRECTOR--By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the well-known Soviet director, People's Artiste of the USSR, Yuriy Nikolayevich Ozerov, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This is in recognition of his services to the development of the art of the Soviet cinema and his 60th birthday. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-23 JAN

LD240838 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 19-23 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

19 January

The preparation of seed for next year's harvest is nearing completion in Kazakhstan. The republican Central Statistical Administration reports that to date 3,248,000 tons have been cleaned and checked. In the republic as a whole, 94 percent of the checked seed reserves are of classes one and two. Traditional varieties of strong wheat are the seeds which have been prepared for sowing--Saratovskaya-29 and Bezenchukskaya-98, and also the new Omskaya-9 and Tselinnaya-21. (1900 GMT)

21 January

In Kazakhstan farms are preparing for spring work and are laying in phosphorus and nitrogen fertilizers in good time for the future harvest. The suppliers at the chemicals works in Dzhambul and Aktyubinsk are on the whole coping with their pledges. The fertilizers reaching the farms are of a high quality. The fields will be dressed with organic fertilizers. Nearly 15 million tons have already been spread--2 million more than last year. Before sowing begins another 10 million tons will be spread. (0004 GMT)

The plan for the amount of fallow plowing this year has been overfulfilled by the working people of Chardzhouskaya and Ashkhabadskaya Oblasts in Turkemina. The completion of plowing in a short time has allowed followup work to be done. (0700 GMT)

The unusually warm winter has created favorable conditions for carrying out fieldwork in Turkmenia. Potato planting has begun here. The machine operators of Chardzhouskaya and Ashkhabadskaya Oblasts have overfulfilled the plan for plowing the land. However, the overall rates at which this work is being done in the republic remain low. This has led to the point where the followup work, particularly leaching the fields, is being carried out slowly. The farmers of Tomskaya Oblast will extend by almost one-quarter the area sown to vegetables and potatoes in the spring. Specialization and concentration of production of these vegetables is being further developed here. In addition to the local Tomsk area four more regions will be involved in growing these crops--Asinovskiy, Shegarskiy, Kozhevnikov and Kolpashevskiy. Seed checking for the spring crops is coming to an end in Moldavia. Most of them meet the requirements of the first and second class of the sowing standard. Special attention is being paid to corn, which this year will be cultivated on all areas in industrial technology. Farms in Omskaya Oblast today received a large batch of new agricultural machinery. Since the beginning of the year dozens of tractors, combines and trucks have already arrived here. (1100 GMT)

22 January

As the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has reported, snow retention at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been carried out on almost 20 million hectares, which is somewhat more than last winter. (0000 GMT)

Seed preparations for spring sowing have been complete earlier than last year by the grain farmers of Kokchetavskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts in Kazakhstan. Checking by specialists shows that about 90 percent of summer crop seed is of first and second class. This year, a new variety of wheat seed, Tselinnaya-21, as well as the traditional varieties, will be sown on an area of 500,000 hectares. The new variety has a higher protein content and is noted for high yield and is more drought resistant. (0700 GMT)

23 January

The machine operators of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast are the first in the republic to fulfill the plan for snow retention work today, on an area of 2.5 million hectares. Winter plowing workers are beginning the second snow retention. The workers of Kokchetkavskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts are working at an accelerated speed. (0500 GMT)

In Moscow today a session was held of the all-union operational headquarters for material and technical supply to rural areas. Measures were discussed aimed at preparing for the spring. The headquarters noted that in connection with the insufficient sowing [nedosev] of winter crops the volume of spring work will increase. It is envisaged that spring crops will occupy more than 100 million hectares. The preparation of machinery for fieldwork is progressing at higher rates than last year. Over the country as a whole 90 percent of the seed drills have been repaired. The readiness of cultivators and plows is even greater. The repair of tractors is proceeding quickly. In this winter period the restoration of harvesting machines is also taking place. The state of readiness of grain combies now stands at 53 percent. At the same time concern is being evoked by the insufficiently high rates in the repair of K-700 type tractors in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. (1600 GMT)

KOMSOMOL URGED TO IMPROVE AID TO LIVESTOCK SECTOR

LD231141 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Report by "Contributor to Vologodskiy Komsomolets" A. Yekhalov et al: "Is All the Trouble Due to Frost?"

[Text] Vologodskaya Oblast--The wintering this year is taking place in difficult conditions even on leading farms in Vologodskiy Rayon. We are told that it is due to an acute fodder shortage. Last summer the weather dealt a heavy blow to the plans. The amount of grass cut was pathetic. Although in the past the farmers have not been able to boast of an abundance of fodder, they have never had any trouble during the winter. There are no particular secrets. Fodder preparation was carried out with care, the utmost economy was exercised and all reserves were utilized. Thorough preparations were made in advance for wintering livestock.

Yes, an orderly livestock unit is the guarantee of successful work. You realize how right this is whenever you visit the "Rodina Kolkhoz: overhauled and heated cowsheds, everything spick and span.

The fodder situation there is tight this winter, but distribution is prudent and judicious. Fodder shops operating round the clock are manufacturing nutritious mixtures. Well pounded straw is calcined, mixed with conifer meal and mineral additives and flavored with treacle. The die is changed depending on animal productivity.

The kolkhoz fulfilled the 5-year plan target ahead of schedule. All the products sold are of high quality. It will sell the state 1,200 tons of milk and 250 tons of meat in excess of the plan. The ingredients for success are a strict accounting system and differentiated distribution of fodder, day-to-day concern for the stockraising workers' needs and keen labor competition.

The picture is quite different on the Prozhektor Sovkhoz. Animals were bellowing everywhere. Apparently, 200 cows in the Nikulinskaya livestock unit had not been watered for 4 days. Frost burst a water pipe and there was no one to mend it. It was not until the day we arrived that the fitters appeared and began repairs, but two milkmaids failed to turn up for work. Their cows were left unsupervised. What was the reaction of the farm leaders and Komsomol committee to the emergency? None....

The situation was the same at the neighboring unit. The interior of the building was filthy. The fodder situation was chaotic. Milk yields were abysmal.

We went into the recreation and reading room: No table, no chairs; just two baskets on which the milkmaids sat, in turn, during our conversation. It was cold, the heating system had broken down several years ago. No attempt had been made to get it going again. We asked about the rural "searchlight" teams. No one had seen hide nor hair of them.

Carelessness and indifference and poor organizational and educational work have made the sovkhoz one of the rayon's least productive as far as livestock productivity is concerned.

At the stud farm there were complaints about the amount of fodder. Yet all around Pogorelovskaya livestock unit there were enormous, disorderly heaps of fodder. Straw is fed straight from the stock, along with snow and earth, into the one and only steaming unit. The fodder is weighed "by eye" and administered to the animals untreated.

Most seriously at fault are the farms' Komsomol committees and the Komsomol Raykom, which has been guilty of inexcusable sluggishness and carelessness. Only in December did rayon "searchlight" teams go to the stockraising premises to check whether they were ready for the winter. The "Komsomol searchlight" posts at the units stand idle. Only recently did fodder shops in the rayon start work, and one-third of them still stand idle. What is the problem? Is it that there are no spare parts? There are, apparently. What is lacking is serious concern on the part of the Komsomol aktiv for the stockraising situation.

OFFICIAL SEES INCREASE IN FERTILIZER OUTPUT

LD242040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan (TASS)--In the next 5 years the Soviet Union will retain its position as the world's greatest producer of mineral fertilizers. Their output is to increase by 50 percent and brought up to no less than 150 million tons (in conventional units) in 1985, a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksey Petrishchev, the head of the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

To fulfill such high output plans there exist both the raw material base and growing production capacities. The necessary organizational measures have also been taken. Our ministry, for example, was set up 3 months ago. The broad food program planned for this 5-year period (1981-1985) required that this sector be singled out from the Ministry of the Chemical Industry in order to accelerate its development and improve its management.

Today around 100 major enterprises are engaged in extracting raw materials and enriching and processing them to make finished fertilizer and plant protection products, Petrishchev noted. The modernization and expansion of many of them will enable output to be increased at a faster rate, more efficiently and at less cost than new construction. Cooperation with our partners in the socialist countries increases our possibilities. Poland supplies the USSR with equipment for sulphuric acid works, and Czechoslovakia supplies us with technology for the production of carbamide and ammonia. In turn the Soviet Union supplies these and other fraternal countries with fertilizers and the raw material for fertilizer production. We are not opposed to building new plants either, the minister said. They will appear mostly in Western Siberia and the Far East. The most rapid rate of growth will be in the production of phosphorous fertilizers. For this we will increase the extraction of apatite concentrate in the Kola Peninsula and expand the working of phosphorite deposits in Kazakhstan. There are good prospects for increasing the output of potassium and nitrogen fertilizers. It is our opinion, Aleksey Petrishchev stressed, that expanding the output of mineral fertilizers and improving their use will account for half of the increase in all crop production in the current 5-year period. I should recall that it is planned to bring the annual grain harvest in the USSR up to 238-243 million tons.

EDITORIAL CONSIDERS RESOLUTION ON PERSONAL PLOTS

LD231237 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Useful State Work"]

[Excerpt] Rural workers, like all Soviet people, are well aware that the main source for meeting the country's growing requirements for food and agricultural raw materials is the social production of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state cooperative enterprises and organizations. The consistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy ensured that in the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual gross grain harvest was increased to more than 200 million tons. Production of meat, milk, eggs and other products increased. At the same time an important reserve for supplementing food resources is the better utilization of the potential of personal plots. Attention is drawn to this again by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, published in SELSKAYA ZHIZN on 18 January, "On Additional Measures To Increase Agricultural Output on Citizens' Personal Plots."

The resolution adopted defines a wide range of organizational, economic and propganda measures aimed at ensuring that every rural family has a kitchen garden and raises livestock and poultry on its plot and that as many families as possible acquire cows. In addition to procedures laid down earlier, new sources are defined for granting plots of land to enterprises, organizations and institutions for collective fruitgrowing and truck farming.

Many facts show that where party, soviet and economic organs devote the necessary attention to a sector of such importance in the conditions of socialist agricultural production as the personal plot, things go better on the kolkhoz or sovkhoz and the working people's families have an above average consumption of basic products. Thus in Lvovskaya Oblast during the 10th 5-Year Plan years the cattle population increased by 28,000 head. Some 235,000 cows are kept there. And in social production annual milk yields per cow have increased by 400 kg, while meat production has gone up 9 percent. Unfortunately this state of affairs does not exist everywhere. In a number of oblasts, krays and republics the role of personal plots in supplementing food resources is clearly undervalued. Meat and milk production has fallen in recent years on the population's plots in Lithuania, Estonia, the Mordovskaya and Tatarskaya ASSRS, Gorkovskaya, Bovgorodskaya, Cherkasskaya and Minskaya Oblasts and certain other regions of the country.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution reveals in depth the reasons for this situation and outlines efficient means of bringing into play such an important reserve for improving the country's food supply as the fuller utilization of the potentials of farmstead livestock raising, truck farming and fruitgrowing.

After all, output from personal plots is reduced above all where the population's requirements for young livestock and poultry are not met, where citizens with livestock are not allocated haymaking and pasture plots in good time, where they are not granted transport facilities for shipments of procured fodder and where help is not given in organizing pasturing for livestock. The provision of the population's requirements for gardening tools and small agricultural machinery leaves much to be desired. Major shortcomings are still permitted in the puchasing of surplus agricultural products from the population. Only the other day SELSKAYA ZHIZN received a letter from the rabbit farmers of Berezovka village, Ivanovskiy Rayon, in Amurskaya Oblast, who describe the sale of rabbits to the local procurement office as nothing but a "succession of ordeals."

For the improvement of cooperative workers' procurement work it is invisaged to strengthen reception and procurement centers' material and technical base considerably, to pay greater attention to the construction, modernization and expansion of enterprises for processing and storing procured agricultural produce and to provide them with the necessary equipment, packaging and other resources. It is clear that much also depends on cooperative workers' initiative, on their ability to work with the population in a systematic and purposeful way and to use consumer societies' increased potential in organizing the purchase of agricultural produce.

Party, soviet and economic organs are called on not only to eliminate existing shortcomings but to implement further measures to improve the conditions of management of personal plots by kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens and to increase the interest of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and also of consumer cooperation organizations in making fuller use of the potential of citizens' plots for increasing the production and sale of arable and livestock produce.

Sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises have been permitted and kolkhozes have been recommended to conclude contracts for the raising and sale of livestock and poultry and for the purchase of surplus milk on a strictly voluntary basis with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens who live on their land and participate conscientiously in social production and also with pensioners. It is resolved that produce purchased under contract be sold by these farms to the state and be included by them in the volume of production and the fulfillment of the state purchase plan, with the payment of bonuses as fixed. It is resolved here that livestock numbers reared under contract may be above the set norms for livestock maintained on families' personal plots. The livestock maintained within these norm limits can be used at the discretion of their owners--to satisfy their own requirements, for sale to consumer cooperation organizations at agreed prices or for sale in markets; red tape is not permissible in this matter.

The resolution determined a precise action program on a whole range of problems connected with the running of personal plots and also with developing collective fruitgrowing and truck farming. The issue how is to implement these measures in practical terms. It is important that the necessary organizational and explanatory work be conducted among the population everywhere and that literally every family be acquainted with the new document. Such a social climate must be created everywhere that kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens feel that, by raising livestock and poultry on their personal plots and by truck farming and fruitgrowing they are performing useful state work which will promote the further growth of Soviet peoples' prosperity.